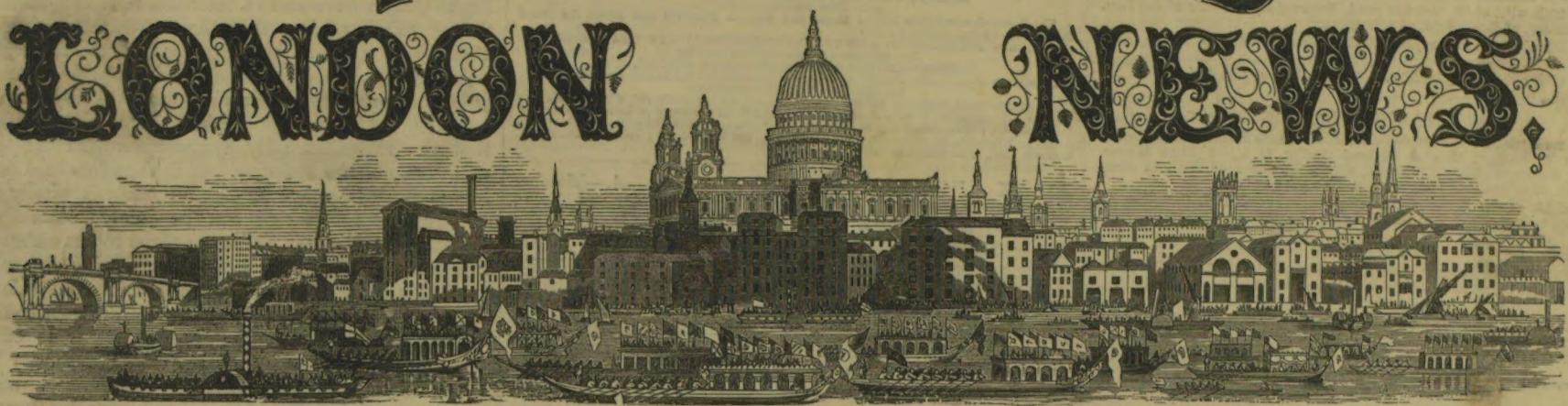


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1770.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6*d*.



EVERSHED'S ROUGH, NEAR DORKING, WITH THE GROSS CUT IN THE TURF WHERE BISHOP WILBERFORCE LOST HIS LIFE.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 227, Willow-terrace, Cheetham, Manchester, the wife of George Thomas, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at 10, Newton-road, Bayswater, the wife of the Rev. C. G. E. Dunbar, of Northfield, of a daughter.

On the 14th ult., at Messina, Sicily, the wife of Edward J. Eaton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Fyfield Hall, Ongar, Essex, the wife of R. W. Patmore, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church of Meole Brace, Salop, by the Rev. Henry F. Bather, Charles Vincent Godby, M.A., of Bute House, Petersham, Surrey, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William John Godby, Esq., of Kingsland, Shrewsbury. No cards.

On April 12, at St. Francisco, California, Howard T. S. Campion, to Sarah Marie, widow of the late Judge James Coggins.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Acklam Hall, Middlesborough, suddenly, Charlotte Frances Eliza, for fifty-one years the beloved wife of Thomas Hustler, Esq., aged 72.

On the 27th ult., the Rev. E. C. Adams, Rector of Hawkchurch, aged 60.

On the 29th ult., at the Rectory, Welnetham, Suffolk, the Rev. H. G. Phillips, Vicar of Mildenhall, and Rector of Great Welnetham, aged 80.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.											
Eighth Sunday after Trinity.											
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Fynes Webber, Vicar of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate: 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Bulstrode, Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Troutbeck, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., Right Rev. Dr. C. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's.											
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.											
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.											
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the House of Commons and to her Majesty.											
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple. (The church closed during August and September.)											
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvier, Incumbent.											
MONDAY, AUGUST 4.											
Bank holiday.											
Royal Academy Exhibition (last day).											
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes.											
Art-Union of London Exhibition opens.											
Royal Archaeological Institute at Exeter, excursions.											
Royal Liverpool Golf Club, summer meeting.											
International Pigeon-Shooting at Brighton.											
Regattas at Oxford, Staines, Ely, Bath, Burton-on-Trent, and Lowestoft.											
Mersey and Irwell Regatta.											
Athletic Sports at Northampton and Olney.											
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.											
Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, her Majesty's Cup.											
Welsh Eisteddfod at Mold.											
Brighton Races.											

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.								
July 23	29° 31' 15"	71° 4	62° 0	73	3	63° 2	79° 8	WSW. W.	220	In	
24	29° 31' 20"	64° 4	52° 2	67	5	54° 1	75° 7	WSW. SW.	223	'000	
25	29° 31' 20"	65° 0	55° 0	65	6	58° 5	79° 1	S. SSW.	176	015	
26	29° 31' 24"	62° 5	53° 1	73	7	60° 4	74° 4	WSW. W. SW.	187	000	
27	29° 31' 28"	61° 4	50° 5	69	0	53° 9	71° 9	SW. SSW.	250	060	
28	29° 31' 28"	61° 0	50° 8	71	5	52° 1	73° 3	SW. SSW.	143	060	
29	29° 31' 32"	61° 5	53° 9	70	7	48° 4	77° 7	SW. SE.	177	000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.870

Temperature of Air .. 67° 5

Temperature of Evaporation .. 69° 7

Direction of Wind .. WSW.

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 220

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 223

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 176

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 187

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 250

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 143

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 177

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 000

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 015

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 000

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 060

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 060

Wind Velocity Miles per hour .. 000

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The Princess of Leiningen has been on a visit to her Majesty. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Leiningen, drove to Parkhurst Barracks, and was present for some time at the Highland games of the 79th Regiment (the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders). Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne sailed in the Earl of Roden's yacht from Osborne to Sea View, where her Royal Highness and the Marquis landed and inspected Sea Grove House and grounds, the mansion being about to be sold. The Princess and the Marquis afterwards returned in the yacht to Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, the members of the Royal family, and the Princess of Leiningen attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, M.A., Vicar of Newport. The Queen has walked and driven out daily. The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., C.B., have visited her Majesty. The Queen has entertained at dinner Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Right Hon. A. H. and Mrs. Layard, and the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, and Lord Alfred Paget have left Osborne. The Hon. Mary Pitt has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present, on Thursday week, at the annual inspection of the division of Foot Guards by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in Hyde Park. The Prince and Princess gave a garden party at Chiswick, at which the Grand Duke Cesarewitch, the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large and distinguished company were present. On the following day the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, it being the birthday of the Duchess. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch went to Portsmouth and inspected the Russian frigate Swetland. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a ball at Marlborough House, at which the Grand Duke Cesarewitch, the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count and Countess Gleichen, and a large assemblage of the aristocracy were present. Coote and Tinney's and the Hungarian bands were in attendance. On Saturday last the Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna drove to Richmond Park and visited the Duchess of Teck at White Lodge. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Monday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses left Marlborough House on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood for the race week. The children of their Royal and Imperial Highnesses left Marlborough House for Albert Cottage, near Osborne.

The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited Westminster Abbey last week. The Cesarewitch also visited the British Museum and Sir Richard Wallace's Collection at Bethnal-Green Museum. Their Imperial Highnesses have also visited the Danish Galleries in New Bond-street. The Princess and the Cesarevna have sat for their portraits in crayon to Mr. Koberwein.

The Prince of Wales has expressed in a letter to the family of the late Bishop of Winchester the sympathy of the Princess and himself in their bereavement.

The Duke of Edinburgh has returned to London from the Continent. He crossed the Channel by special steamer, and proceeded to town by the morning mail on Tuesday.

Prince Arthur arrived at Helsingør, Denmark, on Monday, His Royal Highness was received by the Crown Prince of Denmark, who accompanied the Prince to the Castle of Fredensborg.

The Duchess of Cambridge completed her seventy-sixth year yesterday week, when her Royal Highness and a family party dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg have entertained a large party at Molecombe during the Goodwood races.

Prince and Princess Woronzow have left town for Paris.

Prince Lucien Murat and Princess Caroline have left the Pulteney Hotel for Suffolk.

Prince Arenberg has arrived at the Cliftonville Hotel, near Margate.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson have left Queen's-gate for Bishopsthorpe Palace, Yorkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Lennox left their residence in Belgrave-square on Saturday last for Goodwood House, to dispense their usual hospitality during the race meeting.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Florence Leveson Gower have left Strafford House for Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have left town for Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Grafton has left Grosvenor-crescent for Ramsgate, where the Duke and Duchess of Grafton are staying.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have left Thomas's Hotel for Blair Castle, Blair Athole.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left town for Abyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare and the Ladies Fitzgerald have left the Duke of Leinster's residence on Carlton-house-terrace for Kilkee Castle, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have arrived at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, from London.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have left their residence in Curzon-street for Chillingham Castle.

The prizes to the pupils attending the Middle-Class Schools in Cowper-street, City-road, were distributed on Thursday week, and the occasion was further signalised by the opening of a new hall, which the growing requirements of the institution have rendered necessary. Lord Russell presided; and his Lordship witnessed the boys—who numbered 1100—go through a variety of drill exercises, which were creditably performed. The noble Earl afterwards proceeded to the new hall, and his declaration that the building was formally opened was received with loud cheers. The Dean of Westminster, who was accompanied by Lady Augusta Stanley, addressed the boys, after which the prizes were distributed by Countess Russell.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armstrong, John Hopkins, to be Vicar of Staines.
Boycott, E.; Rector of North Cove, Suffolk.
Dobie, John; Vicar of Wool, Dorsetshire.
Hall, Thomas Guppy; Vicar of Hythe.
Josling, William James; Rector of Moulton, Suffolk.
Mildmay, Charles Arundel St. John; Rector of Alvechurch.
Thompson, G. T.; Vicar of Heacham, Norfolk.
Wray, William M.; Vicar of Ovingham, Northumberland.

Sir E. Lechmere has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Welland, Worcestershire; Mrs. Guest, the wife of the member for Poole, has laid the foundation-stone of new schools for St. Paul's, Poole; and the Bishop of Ely has opened new schools at Luton.

The Rev. J. Winter, probably the oldest curate in England, has passed away at the ripe age of ninety-one. On Sunday morning, July 20, he was taken ill when officiating as assistant curate in one of the three churches (Carlton) in which he had officiated for more than half a century, and was led from the altar and conveyed to his own house, where he died on the following morning.

The Church of All Saints, at Walton-on-the-Naze, has lately been enlarged and reopened. The additions consist of new chancel, organ chamber and vestry, and part new nave and south aisle. The style chosen is Early Decorated. When sufficient funds are forthcoming, the present unsightly nave and tower (of red brick, which have been eyesores ever since they were built in 1804) will be pulled down, and rebuilt like that which has lately been opened. The architect for these recent additions was Mr. Henry Stone, of London; and Messrs. Saunders, of Dedham, were the builders.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., the Church of St. Mary, Beachampton, Bucks, was quietly reopened by the Rector, the Rev. R. N. Russell. This church, which is a small but very graceful specimen of the fourteenth and fifteenth century work, has undergone a thorough restoration, at the able hands of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. The entire cost of the restoration amounts to nearly £3000, of which £50 has been contributed by the Diocesan Church Building Society, and about £717 by the land-owners of the parish and private friends. The parish, a very small one, has already exerted itself, the farmers giving a handsomely carved oak pulpit, the farmers' wives a new font, their daughters a beautifully-worked communicants' kneeler, and the Rector's wife the altar-cloth and a small organ; while other friends have made offerings—of a silver chalice by Lady Helena Trench, a silver paten and flagon by the clergy of Mr. Russell's deanery, an oak eagle by the Rev. W. M. Hatch, and a handsome brass corona by J. Lewis Ffytche, Esq.

On St. James's Day the church of Notgrove, Gloucestershire, was reopened by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, after its complete restoration. The present Rector, the Rev. D. F. Vigers, is the first resident Rector for near a hundred years. He has built and maintains a school for the children of the parish; he has restored the rectory, converting what was a dilapidated farmhouse into a picturesque and comfortable residence, without destroying the character of the mediæval parsonage; two years ago, assisted by personal friends, he restored the chancel; and now, by the help chiefly of two of the Oxford colleges, who have recently become the principal landed proprietors of the parish, he has completed the restoration of the church. Corpus College gave £300 to the work, Christ Church £200, and the Warneford trustees a handsome grant. The architect is Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, Waterloo-road, Hammersmith.

The quarterly meeting of the board of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Wednesday to receive the report of the executive committee. The Bishop of London occupied the chair. The report stated that the total amount received since the last meeting of the board was, for general purposes, £11,414; for local and special objects, £3329. Of the former sum, £10,764 consists of new money. To this must be added balance over at date of last statement (£229) and £1850 (amount of former grants cancelled), making the total available for fresh grants £12,843. Against this there had been the following grants:—Churches and sites for churches, £4650; parsonages, £850; sites for schools and mission stations, £175; contingencies (consisting mainly of rent of houses for missions), £619. A further sum of £3879 had been written off outstanding liabilities for grants to schools, making the total amount appropriated £10,923. Grants had also been made to the extent of £1300 out of her Majesty's gift. Sermons had been preached on behalf of the fund in a large number of churches on May 18. The contributions received up to last meeting of the finance committee were £6125.

The funeral rites of the late Bishop of Winchester were celebrated, yesterday week, in the quiet churchyard of Lavington. A special train from Victoria conveyed a large number of friends, lay and clerical, to Petworth. The coffin was borne to its resting-place by labourers on the estate, and the mourning cortége included the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin and the Bishops of Peterborough, Rochester, and Oxford. Canon Lloyd read the burial office, and the gospel was read by the Archdeacon of Berkshire. In Winchester Cathedral there was a special service at the hour of the funeral.—On Sunday morning a funeral sermon was preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, by Bishop Piers Cloughton, Archdeacon of London, on the death of the Bishop. The preacher dwelt in emphatic terms on the deep sympathy of the deceased for his clerical brethren, and on his love for the Established Church and his desire to see it more united. At the afternoon service the pulpit was occupied by Canon Gregory, who paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late prelate. At Westminster Abbey three sermons were preached, all having some reference to the death of Dr. Wilberforce, who was for a short time Dean of Westminster. The morning sermon was preached by Dr. Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Bucks; in the afternoon the preacher was Dean Stanley, and in the evening Canon Kingsley. Allusions were made to the same subject at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and several other places of worship.

Tuesday was prize day at Marlborough College, King's College School, the Stationers' Schools, the Royal Naval School at New-cross, and the College of St. Augustine, Ramsgate.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference has held its sittings at Newcastle. The various committees having finished their deliberations, the Conference proper was opened on Wednesday. Eight vacancies had to be supplied, after which the Rev. G. T. Perks was elected president, and delivered his presidential address. A prayer meeting was held in the afternoon, and the usual business of the Conference was then transacted. There were four candidates for the presidency. The result of the voting was as follows:—Rev. G. Smith, 9; Rev. Dr. Punshon, 10; Rev. Alexander McAulay, 77; Rev. G. T. Perks, 320. The Rev. Gervase Smith was elected secretary by 182 votes. There were two other candidates for the office (Dr. James and the Rev. Mr. Williams), who obtained respectively 100 and 29 votes.

The Extra Supplement.

"LIONS FIGHTING."

In the catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition, whence we engrave this notable picture by Mr. Heywood Hardy, and where it forms a leading attraction, there is no title to the work properly speaking, and we must apologise to the artist for the prosaic heading which for convenience sake we give to these observations. Mr. Hardy uses only, by way of title or motto, the lines from Homer's "Iliad"—

Fierce as conflicting fires the combat 'ur's,
And now it rises, now it sinks by turns.

These lines will suggest some duration and some vicissitudes in this terrific contest between two full-grown males of one of the strongest and fiercest species of the feline tribe; whereas a painter's representation is limited to a single moment, unless, indeed, he adopt the mediæval licence of rendering a number of successive incidents in one and the same composition. Surely, however, a combat of such fell determination between two such blood-thirsty antagonists cannot long endure; surely this must be the final bout between the savage creatures; even feline tenacity of life cannot hold out much longer; and this leonine embrace must prove the last death struggle. One king of beasts—he with the blackish mane and fringe to his tawny coat, like his lately-deceased majesty the "old lion of the Zoo"—seems to have decidedly the best of it. His face is being frightfully mauled, but he has his fangs deep in his enemy's throat, and we feel that the vultures that hover and swoop in the mid-distance will not be disappointed of their prey. How is it that the representation of a fight between wild beasts always seems to excite keen sympathy and speculative interest from childhood upwards? Is it that the latent combative instincts of our own once savage nature are thereby excited—as by the old sports of the Coliseum arena, the bull-fighting in the Spanish ring, the tiger-hunting in India, and milder sports nearer home? The scene of this tremendous encounter at nightfall is, we presume, the African desert, on the border of the jungle, where grow only rank grass and a few starry asphodels. The cause of the quarrel is not far to seek—a female was at the bottom of it, as of many combats between bipeds, and this is a duel à outrance between jealous rival pretenders to female favour. Mark how the lioness slinks about the devoted combatants, how she seems to sniff the bloody tussle with keen relish, ready to submit at once to the victor! A word of warm praise is due, in conclusion, to the painter for the knowledge of animal character, the vigour and mastery of execution displayed in this picture, and that on a scale seldom attempted by contemporary artists. It is unquestionably one of the most admirable works by a young painter exhibited in recent years, and holds its own even beside our recollection of similar subjects by Rubens, Snyders, and other great animal painters.

THE LATE BISHOP WILBERFORCE.

The exact spot where the lamented Bishop of Winchester was killed, as we stated in our last, by a fall from a stumbling horse, on Saturday week, is a place called Evershed's Rough, from the name of the neighbouring farmer, which is on the bridle-path along the valley beneath the southern slope of the chalk hills, Ranmoor-common, White Downs, and Hockhurst or Ackhurst Downs, extending from east to west between Dorking and Guildford. The Bishop and Earl Granville, attended by a groom, had ridden from Leatherhead, along the high road towards Dorking, as far as Burford Bridge, near Box Hill, where they turned off the road directly to the right hand, crossing Ranmoor-common, and descending to the level horse-path in the grassy bottom. As they approached the farm buildings shown in our Illustration, half a mile from Abinger Hall, and nearly a mile from Wotton, the birthplace of Evelyn, this fatal disaster suddenly occurred, to deprive the English Church and State of a most accomplished and useful man. The Illustration, from a view taken by the Surrey Photographic Company, High-street, Guildford, shows the cross which was cut in the turf, immediately after the removal of the Bishop's dead body, to mark the precise spot of his fall. A few yards behind is the slight hollow in the ground where the horse stumbled and cast its rider head foremost out of the saddle. Abinger Hall, to which mansion the body was carried, is the seat of Mr. Farrer, Secretary to the Board of Trade. A little farther on is Holmebury, the seat of the Hon. F. Leveson Gower, where the Bishop and Earl Granville were going for a visit.

SKETCHES IN VIENNA.

The second page of figures representing various types of the motley Viennese population is given in our paper this week. The first page, which appeared in our last Number, contains sketches of the shop-girl and barmaid, the "Swiss" or house-porter in his gorgeous livery, the promenading cavalry officer, the carter leading a horse equipped with cumbersome ornaments, the little vehicle drawn by a dog for the carriage of salable liquids, the Jew pedlar or hawker of trinkets, the Jewess from Galicia, the school-children, the dandy, and the sweep. In the descriptive notice written by our Special Correspondent, which accompanied those sketches by our Artist at Vienna, something was likewise said of the other Viennese samples of social life and class, occupation, or habit delineated in this week's page of similar Engravings. The Bohemian nursemaid, in her dress of bright and gay colours, her striped shawl and her head-kerchief, with her stout masculine boots, oddly showing themselves beneath the embroidered edge of a short petticoat, was one of the first to engage our attention. The policemen of military aspect, the commissioners, ticket porters, and licensed messengers, the private coachman and the Fiaker-kutscher or cab-driver, the post-office letter-carrier and mailcart-driver, the driver and conductor of a tramway carriage, and the men employed to sweep the streets, who are mostly Slovaks in loose flannel overcoats with billycock hats, were also made subjects of comment. These figures will be recognised at once in the present series of Illustrations, with the monks and friars, the laundresses and charwomen, and the little Kellner or tavern potboy, who contrives to bear, at once, an incredible number of brimming vessels, without ever spilling a drop.

At a special meeting of the Sheffield Town Council on Wednesday it was resolved to purchase Wiston Park, containing over twelve acres of land, as a public park for the town. The cost, it is understood, is something like £15,000.

The Earl of Harewood recently presented a large plot of land to the Harrogate Bath Hospital, the site of which institution was the gift of his Lordship's grandfather. In recognition of this act of liberality the subscribers to this institution have presented the Earl with an address, in which his generosity is fittingly acknowledged.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.



A SPANISH FUNERAL.

Our Artist's sketches which appear on this page are merely specimens of the common aspects of life in Spain at this time, when the ragged soldiery of the new-born Republic, such as it is, may be seen in the streets as frequently as the bearer of a humble coffin with the mortal remains of departed humanity, or the less serious encounter of a rustic swineherd with the ordinary passers-by. With respect to the conduct of a Spanish funeral, we take the following from Mr. J. B. Stone's recently published "Tour with Cook through Spain":—"There is something strange and shocking about this procedure, which at once attracts our attention, and causes us to make inquiries into the rites and ceremonies performed here in connection with the dead, and the laws or customs of interment. Upon the shoulders of four men is borne a large tray or bier, upon which lies the body of a young man, without any coffin,

dressed in white linen and covered with flowers. As the men move, the action betrays the limpness of the body, showing that the young man has been dead but a few hours. Behind walks a procession of twelve or eighteen youths, carrying long lighted candles. The whole cortége proceeds jauntily along at a quick pace, and if the body were not visible no one could believe that there is anything solemn or unusual going on. We are informed that all funeral rites have already been performed in the house by the priest, and that there will be no service at the grave. The Spanish law says that interment must take place within twenty-four hours, so that each evening, at the appointed hour for burials at the cemetery, all who have died during the day are brought to the cemetery to be buried. As may be imagined, curious incidents have arisen in carrying out this law. It has not un-



A SPANISH PIG-DRIVER.

frequently happened that people have been carried to the grave before they were really dead. A remarkable case of this was brought under our notice. One day at the hotel a woman was at the door begging—not an uncommon thing this—when the landlord called our especial attention to her case. Some years ago, during the ravages of the cholera, she was carried to the cemetery, along with fifteen dead bodies, to be buried, and it was only at the last moment discovered that she was alive. She afterwards recovered, and one result of her accident was her benefiting above her fellows in beggary to the extent of a small collection made for her among our English sympathising audience." This is what the landlord of an hotel at Granada told Mr. Stone, but every reader may form his own opinion whether it be a true story, or a fable devised for the traveller's listening ear.



A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN GUARD, MADRID.



FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 31.

After a stormy and eventful session, the labours of the National Assembly have for the present been brought to a conclusion. On Tuesday, after the adoption of the treaties of commerce with England and Belgium, the message of Marshal MacMahon proroguing the session till Nov. 5 was read by the Duc de Broglie. In this message, which is brief and to the point, the Marshal assures the Assembly that he will take care that nothing likely to endanger its authority shall occur during the recess, and congratulates himself upon the harmony prevailing between its opinions and those of the Government. After touching upon the new army law, he proceeds to speak of the successful negotiations for the liberation of the territory, complimenting M. Thiers on his share in this event, and emphasises the necessity, above all things, of peace; winding up with a compliment, which many profess to take as ironical, about the Assembly forgetting internal dissensions and thinking only of the good of the country. The conclusion of this message was received with loud cheers. At the last few sittings of the Assembly nothing of importance has transpired beyond two small tempests apropos of the erection of a church at Montmartre and the purchase of the Magliano frescoes, the adoption of the treaties already noticed, and the appointment of the Permanent Committee. In this Committee the Right Centre predominates, under the leadership of the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier. The Committee has arranged to hold its sittings once a fortnight during the recess, and the members of the Left remaining in Paris, who have in turn formed themselves into a Committee of Surveillance, have decided to have their meetings held at similar intervals immediately after those of the Permanent Committee.

Most of the Deputies are, however, hastening away with all speed either to their respective constituencies or to the various bathing establishments now commencing their seasons. After the arduous labours of the session they, doubtless, feel in need of well-earned repose, and the country as well as they will be glad of a truce in matters political. However, M. Gambetta and several other members of the Left have resolved to take advantage of the recess for the sowing of those advanced Republican ideas from which they hope to reap a harvest at the next election, and have accordingly arranged for what can be best termed as a "stumping tour;" in other words, a series of speeches in all the large towns of France. M. Thiers, it is said, intends to pass the vacation in Switzerland.

After delays and difficulties innumerable, the trial of Marshal Bazaine seems at last about to become an established fact, though the exact date of the meeting of the council of war is not yet settled. However, the council has been formed, and its presidency accepted by the Duc d'Aumale. Compiègne is the spot selected for the trial, which in all probability will result in an acquittal.

In the absence of political events to talk about, society has been favoured with a terrible fire and a series of duels. The conflagration occurred on Saturday, at the village of Reueil, on the plain of Argenteuil, so famous, or rather infamous, for the quality of its wine. It broke out at a grocer's shop in which a large quantity of petroleum was stored, and this fluid, becoming vapourised by the heat, exploded with terrific violence. Unfortunately, no one seems to have been aware of the presence of so dangerous a combustible, and at the moment of the explosion a large number of people, including a detachment of the 104th Regiment of Infantry, who were assisting the firemen, were close to the burning building. Twenty individuals, amongst whom was the Colonel of the regiment, were severely injured, and four of them have since died. Another fire of a violent and destructive character, though fortunately unaccompanied by any loss of life, took place last week in the dockyard at Toulon, and was with difficulty subdued. As to the duels, the most important, so far as the parties implicated are concerned, is that which took place on Friday evening at Vesinet, between M. Perin, a member of the Left, and M. Poirier, a Bonapartist writer, and which was due to an article of the latter in the *Pays*. In this article M. Perin was spoken of as a mountebank, a stage general, and a coward—implications being thought fit to try to remove by an interchange of sword-thrusts. The result was that both gentlemen were slightly wounded, and their seconds then declared honour was satisfied. Another duel, projected between MM. Target and Ordinaire, both deputies, has, strange to relate, been prevented by their seconds, who, for once in a way, had the good sense to declare that there was nothing to fight about.

Some alarm has been expressed by several Government organs on account of the International, the emissaries of which, it is said, will be actively at work in France during the recess. In consequence, General Du Barail, the Minister of War, has issued a circular to the Generals in command of the various districts warning them to keep a strict look out, and to prevent the troops under them from associating with foreigners. Several members of the International have been arrested, and, from papers found upon them, it seems their object is to cause a universal strike in the manufacturing districts.

The departure of the Prussians from Mézières was the signal of an outbreak. The mob assembled to celebrate this event were so carried away by the novel sense of freedom that they went so far as to get up a little riot. They shouted all manner of seditious outcries, and finally took to stoning the gendarmes. But, with the assistance of some troops hurriedly dispatched to the scene of action, these succeeded at length in quelling the disturbance and in arresting the ringleaders.

SPAIN.

Events are still proceeding unfavourably in Spain, although the Government is displaying more energy. Troops have been dispatched to Seville and Valencia, which are in the hands of the Internationalists, and both places are being besieged. At Valencia there has been heavy fighting. The Reds have offered, it is said, to surrender on certain terms, but the Government insists on unconditional submission. The insurgents under Pierrad have been captured and disarmed. The fugitive Spanish Generals at Biarritz, including Serrano, have resolved to offer their services to the Government. Fresh pronunciamientos continue to be made by the large towns. Accounts from Bayonne received in London on Monday from the Under Secretary of Don Carlos state that the Carlists have gained a great victory at Lizarraga, in Navarre, having captured the town, the fort, and the entire garrison, as well as two cannons, three mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition. An English steamer, which had been hired to run the blockade of the Biscayan coast, has landed several thousand Remington rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. A slight engagement took place on the beach between Republicans and Royalists; but the latter triumphed, and the valuable cargo was secured. At Cartagena General Contreras has formed an insurgent Ministry, and his rebel squadron has appeared off Almeria, in the adjoining province of Granada, and demanded a heavy contribution, under threat of bombardment. The

inhabitants have resisted the demand, and hope the foreign men-of-war will prevent the bombardment. The city of Granada is in Communist hands.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon celebrated on Thursday week the anniversary of the entry of the Liberal army into that city, and the triumph of Constitutionalism in the kingdom. The number of troops reviewed by the King was 6000. They defiled in front of the statue of Dom Pedro IV., and gave a military salute to the Queen, who was in a tribune erected in the square, the King marching at the head of the soldiers, attended by a brilliant staff. Dom Augusto commanded a brigade of infantry. The streets in the evening were illuminated, and bands of music were stationed at various points of the city, playing the national airs. The theatres were open free of charge. Bengal lights were displayed by the steamers on the Tagus, and the festivities were prolonged until morning. On the preceding day there was a requiem mass for those who fell in the Constitutional battles, the King himself being present.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of the States has confirmed the decision of the National Council, and rejected by a large majority the three appeals against the banishment of Mons. Mermilliod.

The Shah of Persia left Geneva for Turin on Thursday week. Before leaving he expressed to M. Céresole his thanks for the hospitality he had received during his stay.

ITALY.

The Duchess of Aosta (the late Queen of Spain) has had an attack of miliary fever.

The Shah of Persia, on Thursday week, reached Modane, where he was received, in King Victor Emmanuel's name, by one of the Royal aides-de-camp. His Majesty arrived at Turin the same night, at 9.35. The King, Prince Humbert, Prince Amadeo, and the Prince di Carignano, the Ministers, the Syndic, and the civic authorities welcomed his Majesty to Turin. The entry was most brilliant. The cortège was preceded by lancers and cuirassiers, and consisted of about fifty open carriages, several with four horses. It proceeded from the station direct to the Royal palace. The streets were splendidly decorated. About 150,000 persons thronged the streets, and there was great cheering. The effect of the palace illuminated was superb. The Shah frequently shook hands with the King to indicate the satisfaction he felt at seeing him. He was much astonished by the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and took great interest in the information given to him. On Friday the Court was a little startled by an illustration of Persian customs, the Shah having killed two lambs in the bedroom assigned to him. So at least says the *Daily News* correspondent. On that morning the Shah visited the Royal Armoury, accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty appeared to take great interest in the different collections, but most particularly in the Persian arms, of which he recognised the historical authenticity. In the evening he was present at the theatre with King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Princes. The house was densely crowded, and the Royal guests were greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. On Saturday the Shah presented his portrait, set in diamonds, to the King and the Royal Princes. He expressed much regret to the Duke of Aosta at the illness of the Duchess. King Victor Emmanuel decorated the Grand Vizier with the order of the Annunziata. The Shah, attended by his suite and accompanied by the King, drove through the city amid much cheering, the streets being crowded. In the evening he witnessed the illuminations and fireworks. The Via di Po had a most fantastic appearance. It represented a long covered garden illuminated with gas and coloured lights. On Sunday the Persian Monarch went to Milan. At eight o'clock his Majesty was entertained at a grand banquet in the Royal palace. From the balcony he afterwards looked out upon the illumination of the cathedral, which produced a fantastic effect.

Yesterday week the Pope held a Consistory, at which he appointed twenty-two Bishops. The Pope afterwards delivered an allocution, in which he referred to the law for the suppression of religious corporations in Rome, and declared it to be contrary to all natural and human rights. On Saturday the Pope, receiving the Bishops who were nominated the day before, recommended them to defend the rights of the Church. He added that a question was now being discussed between some Bishops and an American Catholic Government. Freemasons, he said, had re-entered the councils of the Sovereign of that country and the religious associations. They believed on that account, and because the object of their association, as in Europe, was a charitable one, that the Church did not condemn them. This idea was false. They were excommunicated, like all other secret societies.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has adopted the bill laying down rules respecting the use of the Flemish language in the Criminal Courts. During the debate, which lasted several days, amendments were adopted, rendering the use of Flemish optional in several cases.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is stated that the Emperor will visit St. Petersburg and Moscow in the latter part of September.

A special convention has been concluded between Austria and Bavaria permitting the officers and soldiers of the army of the former to pass over the railroads of the latter on the same terms as those of the Bavarian army. For access to her Tyrolese possessions this is a great convenience to Austria.

Some important results are hoped for from an international patent congress which is to begin its sittings at Vienna on Monday next. The engineers of Germany, who suffer a good deal from the defective protection afforded to inventions in Prussia, will, it is understood, be numerously represented.

A letter from Vienna states that the number of cholera cases in that city is now so small that no cause whatever exists for alarm. Those which hitherto have proved fatal have been among the poorer classes.

RUSSIA.

The Czar held a review, in the Mokotow field, of all the troops assembled at Warsaw yesterday week. On Saturday morning last there were cavalry exercises in the same grounds. The infantry practised musketry-firing, on the Powonkow field, in the afternoon. On Sunday the Czar attended Divine service in the church of the Palace of Lasensky, after which the cavalry of the Guard had a church parade, and the riflemen and dragoons had musketry practice on the Mokotow field. In the afternoon all the artillery of the garrison practised in the Powonkow field. All the troops took part, on Monday, in grand manoeuvres near Beliyan.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Grand Dukes Serge and Paul and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, arrived at Zarskoe-Silo on Wednesday evening.

Among the terms of the treaty concluded between Russia and Khiva are the payment of an indemnity of two million roubles, extended over seven years; the occupation of Schurahan and Kungrad by Russian troops as a guarantee;

the abolition of capital punishment in the Khanate; and the surrender of the Khivan possessions on the right bank of the Amou-Daria to the Khan of Bokhara, in recognition of the assistance which he rendered to the Russian columns. The capital will be evacuated on Aug. 27. Khiva is being topographically surveyed by the Russians. They report that the Amou-Daria flows in a more easterly direction than is indicated in the maps.

TURKEY.

Another grand fête has been given at Constantinople in honour of the Khedive. His Highness has been specially invited to remain at the Porte during the festivities which will take place on the visit of the Shah.

AMERICA.

The city of Baltimore suffered heavily from a fire which broke out in a saw-mill yesterday week. A strong wind drove the flames before it, and about one hundred buildings, including four churches, were destroyed. Several lives were lost, and the property destroyed is valued at about £120,000.

A telegram from New York states that the King of Hawaii and his Cabinet have decided to conclude a reciprocity treaty with the United States, ceding to the latter the harbour of Pearl River.

AUSTRALIA.

The death is announced from Sydney of Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, the President of the Legislative Council. The Hon. John Hay has been appointed as his successor.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Captain Burgess and Major de Winton the order of the Golden Crown, in recognition of their services during the Franco-German War.

South-Eastern China has been visited by a severe typhoon, which has caused considerable losses among shipping as well as great destruction of property on land.

Chevalier de Bunsen, who was previously German Chargé d'Afaires at Peru, has been appointed by the German Government Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

A telegram from Salt Lake City, published in the New York papers, states that one of the wives (the seventeenth) of Brigham Young has left him, and is about to sue for a divorce and for alimony.

A telegram from Sir Samuel Baker, dated Berber, July 21, announces that Mr. David Simpson, one of the English engineers, died on June 20—two days after he had left Berber for Souakin.

The marriage of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach stands fixed for the 26th inst., when it will be solemnised at Friedrichshafen. The august couple will make their formal entry into Weimar on Sept. 6.

A monument has been unveiled in the University of Naples, bearing the inscription, "To Pope Clement XIV., who, by the bull of the 21st of July, 1773, dissolved the Society of the Jesuits, the University of Naples dedicates this monument."

It is announced that at the commencement of next year one or two ships of the German navy are to be sent on a scientific mission to observe the transit of Venus. Their observations are also to be extended to ocean currents and tides.

By the mail from the West Coast of Africa, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday week, we have news that there has been no further engagement with the Ashantees at Cape Coast Castle.

A marriage has been arranged between Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld and Princess Juliana of Bentheim-Steinfuel. The Prince was formerly married to the Princess Marie of Hanau, daughter of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, but has been divorced.

M. Jacques Dupuis died recently at Liège, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was the father of the three brothers Dupuis, who are well known in the musical world, two of them having been professors at the Conservatoire de Musique in the above-named town; and the third, Joseph, the well-known interpreter, at Paris, of the works of Offenbach, with Mdlle. Schneider.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that, at the Berlin University, the question has been raised by the juridical faculty whether the use of the German language had not better now be substituted for Latin in scientific dissertations, since the Latin vocabulary is scarcely suited to the new order of things in Germany, and the want of clear and intelligible expression is much felt. The proposal has, however, been rejected by a vote of five to four.

Dr. Petermann, the German geographer, has written a letter to the secretary of the American Geographical Society respecting the Arctic expedition of the *Polaris*. Dr. Petermann thinks that the geographical results of the expedition are of extraordinary value. "At any rate," he adds, "they are the highest that any vessel among the numerous expeditions of all nations to the North and South Poles have ever accomplished since many centuries."

The Minister of Public Instruction for Quebec, in his report upon the state of public instruction in that province for the year 1871 and part of the year 1872, says:—"I am happy to be in a position to announce continued progress, as well in the number of schools and the scholars attending as in the efficiency of these schools. There are to-day in several of the school municipalities of this province a great many model schools, and in nearly half the elementary schools the instruction given in several of its branches forms part of the education given in a model school."

A religious ceremony took place, on the 22nd ult., at the Monastery of the Holy Sacrament, in the village of Longuenesse, near St. Omer, Pas de Calais, France, being the jubilee or anniversary of fifty years' priesthood of Monseigneur Scott, Camérier to his Holiness Pius IX., and that of the fiftieth year of the religious profession of his sister, Madame Louise Scott, Countess, and Canoness of St. Denis, Prioress of that monastery, and foundress of several convents in France, Belgium, and Germany.

The thirty artisans sent by the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry to the Vienna Exhibition to report upon their respective trades as exhibited there have returned; and, from the careful selection of the men and the eagerness with which they set about their work, strong hopes are entertained that a very practical and valuable volume of reports will be the result of their visit. Mr. W. G. Larkins, the secretary of the society, undertook the entire responsibility of the arrangements, both of travelling and of board and lodging. The expenses of eleven Birmingham men were defrayed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; and the party had the benefit of the experience of Mr. W. C. Aitken, who was connected with the artisans' visit to Paris in 1867.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The trial entered upon a new phase yesterday week: ladies and young persons were excluded from the court. Dr. Kenealy sought to prove, by reading extracts from French novels, that Roger Tichborne was utterly depraved, and that the defendant is Roger Tichborne. At the conclusion of the reading of the choice extracts which the learned counsel had selected the court was again thrown open to the general public. Dr. Kenealy then proceeded to assail the character of the late Sir James Tichborne—a line of defence which provoked some comment from the Bench as to the pain the defendant must necessarily feel at hearing his "father" traduced. From observations which were incidentally made by Judges and a jurymen, it would seem that threatening letters have been freely employed by unknown partisans on both sides. Dr. Kenealy was in full swing when the Court adjourned to Monday.

Before resuming his address, on Monday, Dr. Kenealy complained of some strong language which had just been applied to his client in a newspaper, in connection with an appeal which the editor had been requested by Mr. Guildford Onslow, M.P., to publish. The Lord Chief Justice said the language referred to was wrong, but that of the "appeal" itself was quite as improper, being a direct attack on the prosecution and the trial. In the course of his subsequent remarks, the learned counsel quoted passages from Roger Tichborne's letters to show that he had serious thoughts of relinquishing his proper station in favour of his brother Alfred, from a conviction that he himself could not perform its duties. The subject of Roger's habits was reinvestigated, and some of Lady Doughty's remonstrances with him were made to imply that he had other vices than excessive drinking and smoking. Some piquant speculation as to the "Rose Hill" entry in Roger's note-book was nipped in the bud by a prosaic statement that Rose Hill was the name of a place, and not of a woman. The observation that, "in the days of Lady Twiss, they should be cautious about believing French witnesses," elicited from the Lord Chief Justice the remark that the Court had nothing to do with Lady Twiss's case, and from Mr. Justice Mellor that the allusion was irrelevant. Just before the Court rose Dr. Kenealy occasioned a warm rebuke from the Lord Chief Justice by speaking of an observation of his Lordship respecting a letter as "a most ingenious way of accounting for it." His Lordship said, "I beg you will not apply such language to me," and the learned counsel apologised. The prosecution was taunted with the expense that had been lavished in the employment of private detectives and in collecting evidence from all quarters of the globe. When the Court rose Dr. Kenealy was tracing an internal similarity between the contents of the sealed packet as stated by the defendant and allusions to Miss Doughty occurring in Roger's letters to Gosford.

In continuing his address on Tuesday, Dr. Kenealy contended that some of the evidence for the prosecution showed that Roger Tichborne had the same hereditary diseases as had been manifested by the defendant, both being subject to erysipelas and apoplectic attacks. He contended, not for the first time, that there was no love between Roger Tichborne and Miss Doughty, but at the same time sought to prove that they were frequently found in each other's company. As on previous occasions, the Bench several times checked the learned counsel for making assertions and assumptions that were unsupported by evidence. Mr. Guildford Onslow made an explanation of, and an apology for, the letter he wrote in connection with the appeal for funds to carry on the defence of the Claimant; and the Attorney-General agreed to withdraw the charge of contempt of court against him and the proprietors and printers of the newspapers which had published the appeal.

Dr. Kenealy continued on Wednesday what he called his "weary task" of developing the abstruse meaning of the various links and allusions in the letters which passed between Roger and his aunt and Mr. Gosford. His object was apparently to show what he called "the true character of Roger Tichborne," in opposition to "the false light of a young man of high moral principles and religious feeling, and therefore a man exactly the reverse of the defendant." For this purpose he again referred to letters of Lady Doughty to Roger, and letters of Roger to Mr. Gosford and others, commenting on many of the passages cited as he proceeded. In speaking of the defendant's story of the loss of the *Bella*, the learned counsel drew from its improbability the inference that the defendant could never have been, as Arthur Orton was, a sailor, the narrative being too "absurd and ridiculous" for a seaman ever to have repeated it. In the afternoon the foreman of the jury said that one of his colleagues was under medical treatment, and was advised by his medical man that rest was necessary for him; and he asked, therefore, that, next Monday being the bank holiday, the Court should adjourn over that day. It was ultimately arranged that the Court should adjourn from Thursday afternoon till next Tuesday morning.

Referring, on Thursday, to the assertions of Mr. Henry Seymour, the Viscount de Brimond, and other members of the family, that Lady Tichborne was ready to recognise the defendant as her son before she had seen him, Dr. Kenealy directed attention to some of her letters to Cubitt and Gibbes containing repeated statements that she could not positively recognise him until she had seen him, and only wanted to know the truth; and contended that she exercised great caution, shrewdness, and circumspection about the matter, and that eventually she satisfied herself beyond all doubt when she did see him that in reality he was her son Roger, a belief she retained until her death, in spite of all the pressure brought to bear upon her to lead her to a contrary conclusion. Yet she had the most tender affection for the infant son of Alfred, and it was highly improbable she could have done anything to disinherit him if she had the slightest doubt upon the point. With regard to the defendant's statement about having enlisted and other matters, Lady Tichborne said, "He has had so much to put up with and perhaps suffer that he has confused his ideas;" and Dr. Kenealy, remarking that this was in reality his defence in the present prosecution, submitted that the jury ought not to act upon the idle, silly, incoherent talk of the defendant, unless they saw a motive or object in it. If there was, then it might be criminal. Dr. Kenealy, next dealing with the Waggon-Waggon will, admitted it contained much that was untrue and perfect nonsense, but accounted for its being used as a pretext for raising money by asserting that such things were of common occurrence among young members of the higher classes in their transactions with money-lenders. Dr. Kenealy passed on to other parts of the will, and remarked that, although the Crown said the Tichbornes had no property in the Isle of Wight, yet he was informed they once had some there called the Wymering estate. That fact would not appear in any Peerage or Baronetage, yet it was known to the defendant. As for the statutory declaration made by the defendant in Australia, in which he spoke of having been in the 66th Blues, Dr. Kenealy said it must be looked on in the same light as the will. It showed an aberration of common sense, and "folly could no further go." It was the powerful influence of Arthur Orton

over his mind which made him do all these silly things. Such was the scope of Dr. Kenealy's remarks. The Court adjourned at four o'clock until Tuesday morning.

In the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins yesterday week the Rev. Joseph Leycester Lyne, better known as Father Ignatius, attended with a youth named Todd, for the purpose of giving the lad up to his father. Mr. Lyne disclaimed, in the most emphatic terms, that he had any intention of disobeying the order of the Court, which had not been delivered to him by the doorkeeper at Llanthony Abbey. He admitted that he had administered monastic oaths to the boy, for which he was severely rebuked by the Vice-Chancellor. An order was ultimately made that Father Ignatius should attempt in no way to induce the youth to re-enter the monastery; and his Honour warned Mr. Lyne that he would be liable to imprisonment if he disobeyed this injunction.

At the Wicklow Assizes, yesterday week, the widow of a gentleman named John Slattery recovered £1400 damages from the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company for loss sustained by the death of her husband, who was killed at a level crossing at Lansdown-road station.

The lady styling herself Countess of Derwentwater, who has been some months in Newcastle Gaol, under an order in bankruptcy, was released on Monday morning, no opposition to her discharge being offered.

A singular case of mistaken identity has come to light in the Bankruptcy Court. A bankrupt carrying on business in Bishopsgate-street, having suddenly disappeared, was supposed to have committed suicide, a body having been found in the Thames which was identified as that of the missing man. The creditors generously made the widow a present of £175 and some furniture out of the estate. The bankrupt has since reappeared, and he has been ordered to restore the property given to his supposed relict.

Damages to the amount of £1750 have been awarded to a young lady following the vocation of a dressmaker, at Ulverston, in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is a gentleman of fifty, who had wooed and won the plaintiff in a seven-years' courtship, but had suddenly changed his mind, and married some one else.

A firm of auctioneers, having distrained on the furniture of a poor woman who was in arrears with her rent, seized the sewing-machine which she had hired, and with which she was actually at work. For this act the proprietor of the machine very properly summoned them, and they have had to return his property and pay costs; the magistrate commenting on the harshness of brokers when dealing with the poor.

Extensive robberies have, it appears, been going on for some time at the Nine-elsms goods station of the South-Western Railway; and circumstances tended to fix suspicion on Edmund Stewart, who, nevertheless, managed to evade detection. At length, however, he has been charged with robbing his sister; and through the facts disclosed in this case many others have been brought against him. It is said that he had advised her to write to the company and demand £10, the value of property abstracted from her box *in transitu*.

A repetition of the Eltham murder has been perpetrated in Richmond Park. As in that mysterious case, the victim is a young woman who has been in domestic service; and she has lingered in a hopeless state of insensibility, with short intervals of consciousness, since she was found, on Monday night, with her head and face cruelly battered.

Speedy retribution has waited on George Watson, an impudently dishonest news-vendor, who, on the night of Thursday week, was given into custody for selling evening papers at a premium, on the pretence that they contained news of the "death of Mr. Gladstone." On Monday he was tried at the Middlesex Sessions, found guilty, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Henry Taverner, who was convicted of cruelty to a cat in Drury-lane, appealed to the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday, but the justices affirmed the original sentence, which was two months' imprisonment.

Richard Carter was sentenced at the Mansion House, on Monday, to two months' imprisonment for throwing vitriol on the neck of his late master, Mr. Richardson, a fishmonger, in Gracechurch-street, by whom he had been discharged for intoxication and absenting himself from his work.

At the Mansion House, yesterday week, Minassia Parseck, the Persian who is charged with having been in possession of forged Russian rouble notes, was committed for trial.

Joseph Berry, a member of the "Long Firms," has been charged, at the Surrey Sessions, with attempting to apply his peculiar principles to house building. He had stolen 150 drain pipes for a block of houses he was erecting at Battersea, and the offence having been proved, along with former convictions, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Each of the fifteen persons implicated in the charge of "cruelly abusing, ill-treating, and torturing certain cocks," at Weaverham, in Cheshire, has been fined £5 and costs by the Eddisbury bench of magistrates; and a warrant has been granted for the apprehension of a person named Edwards, on whom a summons had not been served.

Charles John Merry, of Cambridge, has been sentenced, at the local assizes, to eighteen months' hard labour, for forging and uttering a cheque in the name of Mr. John Willis Clark, M.A., of Trinity College.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Monday, Frank Hutchins was sent for trial for having embezzled £4000 belonging to his employers, Messrs. James Gordon and Co.

A double tragedy has been perpetrated at Kingswood, near Warwick, by Joseph Parsons, who is said not to have allowed a woman to enter his cottage for twenty years. Returning home under the influence of drink, he pointed his gun at an old man, Hildrich, who lived with him, and shot him through the heart. Then, reloading the gun, he shot himself. The jury returned a verdict against him of murder and *felo de se*.

The trial of Sub-Inspector Montgomery, for the murder of Mr. Glasse, cashier of a bank at Newtownstewart, ended yesterday week, the jury returning a verdict of "Guilty;" and the prisoner Montgomery, on being asked if he had anything to say, confessed to the murder. In extenuation he stated that he had a mania for robbing banks, and that while at Newtownstewart he was insane through drink. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst.

The sentence of death passed upon Joseph Turnbull, at the Durham Assizes, for the murder of Michael Hagan, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Brazil declaring Protestant marriages indissoluble, except by judgment of the competent tribunal.

THE CUSTOM OF DAHOMEY.

The kingdom of Dahomey, on the west coast of Africa, has usually been regarded as the prey of one of the most bloodthirsty tyrants on earth. It has been supposed that human life is there destroyed wholesale for the mere diversion of the King. Some of these accounts, however, seem to have been much exaggerated. Dark as the King of Dahomey may be in complexion, we are now told that his character is not so black as it has been painted. Mr. J. A. Sketchly has just returned from Dahomey, where for six months he was the guest of the King, and an eyewitness to the grand annual "custom," when the principal human sacrifices take place. Mr. Sketchly is the only white man that has been admitted into the private apartments of his Majesty, by whom he was very hospitably treated.

There is no town of Dahomey. The capital is merely one of the King's palaces, with official residences for his high officers and servants; while the Amazons reside within the palace, in buildings like long barns, immediately outside and surrounding the private apartments of the King. At each of his palaces, of which there are nine, there are about 4000 of these female soldiers. Before Mr. Sketchly was admitted to the palace he went through ceremonies lasting three days, during which he was created a prince of the Royal blood, and was also made a Cabooseer, corresponding to the rank of Duke, and a General of the Army, but not of the Amazons. He was then permitted to see the private apartments, and subsequently the various customs. From his sketch book the illustration we have engraved is taken. In this scene the King appears in one of his palaces, reclining on a wicker-work lounge, which is covered with a striped coloured cloth. He wears only a blue cotton robe, as he considers his dignity so great that he can afford to dress in ordinary clothing. In fact, neither the King nor the members of the Royal family ever dress in gaudy attire. But above his head an umbrella is extended, and this is gorgeously brilliant, with scarlet, blue, and yellow figures cut out with a knife from pieces of velvet, silk, and damask, which are sewn together by the Amazons to form emblematic devices. The bird is indicative of royalty; none but the princes of Dahomey are allowed to adopt it. The top of the umbrella is surmounted by a wooden ornament, representing a man with a bird in his hand. The Amazons are seated around the King. Between them and the people a number of bamboo rods are placed in a line upon the ground; any man who dares to cross one of these rods suffers immediate death. The four conspicuous figures are soldiers bearing on their heads the victims for the next sacrifice, called the Men-hoo-who. These are slaves who have been taken in war; they are generally old men. They are gagged by means of a stick with grass rope wrapped round it, which fills up the whole mouth, and is tied at the back of the head. Their hands are fastened together, and they are firmly bound to baskets, which are carried about on the soldiers' heads. The conical hats which they wear are removed just before decapitation. Their bodies are entirely naked, except that a single cloth is wrapped round the loins. The kneeling figure is Ningar, the Prime Minister, who is receiving a message from the King to deliver to the four men. When the King has finished his speech, Ningar rises and calls upon every one present to hear. He then tells the four victims that they are to carry the message which he delivers to them to the late King, the present King's father, who died about nine years ago; and for their subsistence on the way he gives to each a bottle of rum and a head of cowries. The men are then taken to a platform, about twenty feet high, in an adjacent courtyard; thence they are cast headlong, still bound to the baskets. The executioners then cut off their heads and exhibit them to the people; after which they are placed on wooden altars to ornament the palace gate. When they have remained in that position three days the heads are taken within the palace, where they are cleaned by the Amazons, and used for State drinking-cups, ornaments for drums, flagstaffs, and other purposes. The bodies of the victims are seized by the crowd, and dragged through the market-place, where they are subject to every imaginable insult, and are finally thrown into a ditch outside Abomey, where the hyenas soon make short work of them. This ditch is literally strewn with thousands of skeletons; but it is not "Golgotha," for not a single skull is there. The present King, however, is much more merciful than his predecessors were. He is, in reality, endeavouring to reduce the fearful sacrifices of human life which the customs of the country entailed upon him on his accession to the throne. He generously spares the lives of at least half the number of victims intended for sacrifice, and either keeps them inside his own plantations or presents them as soldiers to his head officers. The King rarely beheads any of his own subjects, except for the most heinous offences, such as murder or high treason; and no women are ever killed for sacrifice, although they, like the men, are brought out on the heads of the Amazons, to be carried round the courtyard. The men appear to have no fear of death; and Mr. Sketchly states that he has frequently looked into a man's face, just at the moment when he was about to have his head cut off, and not a muscle seemed to indicate either emotion or fear. All seemed alike to exhibit the most stolid indifference to the awful punishment they were about to undergo.

AFTER THE VICTORY.

When wild war's deadly blast was blown,
And gentle peace returning,
Wi' mony a sweet babe fatherless,
And mony a widow mourning.

These lines from Burns's "Sodger's Return" are appropriately quoted by Mr. John Faed (brother of the Royal Academician) in connection with the title of the carefully and well-painted picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition which we engrave. The pathos of this picture is too simple, direct, and true, to require further enforcement. As the reader will see at a glance, the scene is laid in a Scotch cottier home; the period may be that, say, of the Crimean War or Indian Mutiny; and the head of this humble house is away "fighting," as is the phrase—too often a mere figure of speech misused—"for his country." News of the absent one, long looked for, perhaps, and certainly awaited with yearning love and boding anxiety, at length arrives. The letter (not in the familiar handwriting) proclaims a victory, but it also announces the husband, father, and son in the list of slain. The blow that laid the poor soldier low now pierces two other hearts far away. What is the glorious victory to them? Death on the field is merciful compared to their present agony and future sorrow. Ah! when will war, with all its shallow sophistry of pretended glory, with all its really murderous cowards, with all its wanton waste, and cruel ravage, be no longer sought to aggrandise a selfish despot, bigoted priest, or insensate people? Southey's admirable verses on the "Battle of Blenheim" might be read with advantage as a commentary on this touching picture.

Special telegraphic reports from the agricultural districts of England are generally favourable to the hopes of an early and plentiful harvest.



VICTIMS OF THE MEM-HOO-WHO, DAHOMEY.



"AFTER THE VICTORY," BY T. FAED, R.A.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The strongest Ministry that ever existed (so used to run the cry) is fast becoming decidedly weak, as much from discordant elements within as from outward assaults. In the present week, and especially during two particular days of it, the Government has had a rather unpleasant time of it; and the disturbing cause has unquestionably been the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Long ago, and when he was a much more subordinate functionary than he is now, it was said of Mr. Lowe that there was nothing he touched that he did not disturb and agitate, and that his presumed originality in matters of administration was only creative of meddle and muddle. Just at present his mischievous activity has been curiously illustrated, and it has become apparent that he desires to make the Treasury not merely a controlling power in matters of finance, but an executive force over any department the chief of which will submit to him. On a day this week there came on, under the auspices of Mr. Cross, the discussion of that which is known as the "Financial Scandal" in the Post Office; which being interpreted means that, at the instance of the Director of Telegraphs, a very large sum had been applied to the use of that department without due authorisation. When it came to Mr. Monsell's turn to give his answer to the heavy impeachment of Mr. Cross, he presented himself in such pitiable guise, and his aspect was so mournful, that the whole House was melted; and as he, in tones pitched high, with evident effort and with a desperate candour confessed the offence, and by way of avoidance as far as he himself was concerned, declared that as regarded the Post Office proper he was master and supreme, but in reference to the telegraphs the Treasury had taken up that section of the department, and held counsel with its secretary without reference to him at all, everybody forgave him, and sympathised with one who was the mere victim of his amiable simplicity. Of course, there was only one idea, and that was of Mr. Lowe standing behind and over-shadowing the department, much in the way in which the spectre huntsman, Zamiel, in the opera of "Der Freischütz," hangs over the doomed Adolph of the story. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself was mildly delivered, but it was full of bitter suggestion as to the real authorship of the "scandal;" and though, under any circumstances, he would have met with no sympathy—that would be impossible, in any case—it made an unfavourable impression. In the event, the Government was only too glad to ride off upon an amendment brought forward by a friend, but which only diluted the censure which was contained in the original motion, and all that was achieved was a lucky escape from defeat.

This occurred at a morning sitting; and on the same evening there came on the report of the last Supply of the Session, the passing of which was desirable, as from that point the day of prorogation could be fixed. But preliminary to that there arose one of those grievances of Government employés with which the House is now constantly flooded; and, though the point in question was but, so to speak, a twopenny-halfpenny one, its supporters were anxious to get from Mr. Lowe a word on the subject. He, however, refused to open his mouth. Again and again he was adjured to say something, but he remained obstinately reticent; and the House, justly enraged at such contemptuous treatment, eagerly adopted a motion for the adjournment of the debate; and Ministers, seeing obviously that it would be carried in spite of them, offered no opposition, and thus the report of Supply was postponed till the following day, and practically that dreadful course was resorted to of "stopping the supplies"—for twenty-four hours. During this scene Mr. Gladstone was absent (unhappily, from indisposition), but next morning he appeared, and, alluding to the event of the night before, hinted that things would have gone differently if he had been there, and insinuated that Mr. Lowe ought not to be treated as an ordinary mortal, and therefore he hoped that he might be forgiven, that Report of Supply would be passed, and prolongation of the Session be avoided.

As it proved, however, Mr. Lowe was again to be the hero of as remarkable a scene as has been for a long time witnessed in the House. While the clerk at the table was calling over the different votes in the Report of Supply for confirmation, he came to one which provided for the creation of an embankment of the Thames hard by the Victoria Tower of the Palace of Westminster. Thereupon, up jumped Mr. Bouverie, in what may be called his "stormy petrel" manner, and sternly pointed out that the Chief Commissioner of Works, to whose department this matter belonged, had, on a former occasion, repudiated any responsibility as to this vote, which was none of his and was opposed to his views on the subject, and Mr. Bouverie demanded who was responsible for it. At once there went through the House, as it were, by electricity, a conviction that here "was Lowe again." And so it proved, for Mr. Ayrton, rising from the side of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a deliberate manner, and with scarce covert sarcasm, declared that the Treasury (the noun of multitude being a euphemism, inasmuch as Mr. Lowe is himself alone the Treasury) had overruled him and altered his Estimates, and therefore nothing would induce him to accept any responsibility in the matter. It was an extraordinary exhibition, and the effect produced on the House was considerable, everyone seeing that this was only a repetition of the "meddle and muddle" in the Post Office case. Again Mr. Gladstone had to rise and defend his Chancellor of the Exchequer (which he did gingerly) against his Chief Commissioner of Works; and he mildly rebuked Mr. Ayrton, and insinuated that, in this particular case, the change in the Estimate was if the suggestion, not the deed of Mr. Lowe, but of the Government as a whole. What need to tell of the quips and cranks, and jests more or less bitter, which were fired off from all parts of the House; even Mr. Ward Hunt being ponderously jocose, and making a palpable hit when he declared that it was clear that the Treasury, as personified by Mr. Lowe, and her Majesty's Board of Works, embodied in Mr. Ayrton, were not on speaking terms? The balance of opinion seemed to be that, notwithstanding the little scolding of him by the Premier, Mr. Ayrton had the best of the dispute; while some cynical people thought that ever since the ludicrous episode of the "match tax" Mr. Lowe's good fortune has forsaken him, and that, as one who troubleth the Government, and especially harasses the Prime Minister, his obvious refuge is to resign his office.

The business which has been before the Commons has been literally multitudinous, and the length of the sittings so long, that the divisions of day and night have been lost, and merged in each other. Out of the vast variety of incidents there may be singled one which possessed a special interest in itself and was made more special by a supplemental event. One day there came on a measure entitled the Crown Private Estates Bill; no matter what was its purport; but it served as a peg on which to hang a discussion on the delicate subject of the revenues of the Crown. Things looked ominous, inasmuch as Sir Charles Dilke had a notice on the paper, and might be expected to reproduce his prolixion at Derby and the speech in the House which caused so tremendous a row. However, the spirit which animated those efforts of his to place himself on a pinnacle of Repub-

licanism seems to have dwindled within him; and now, in a manner that was so bland that it might be called courtier-like, he signified that he would not bring on his motion, but would embody it in a clause. The speech in which he moved the clause was as simple and unrousing as if he had been suggesting that the word "or" should be substituted for the word "and" in a clause—an amendment by no means unfrequent—and he went meekly to a division which showed that his following on the question of the revision of the Royal revenues has increased from three, at which it stood on the occasion of his great demonstration two years ago, to seventeen now, the "tellers" being included in both instances. A new critic, in word and action, on this subject of the revenues of the Crown arose on this occasion in the person of Mr. Dickinson, who is fond of uttering long soliloquies in empty Houses at unallowed hours in the mornings; and he sought to dive into what are called the mysteries of the Civil List and the private property of the Sovereign with no little persistence and no success. It was fortunate that he and Sir Charles Dilke—who, by-the-way, were aided in a ponderously gambolling way by the inevitable Mr. Anderson—did not succeed in rousing any antagonistic feeling in the House in the matter of Royal endowments, because it might have happened that the proposal for an increased dotation to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage might not have been received with such unanimity and cordiality as it was; for the opposition of Mr. Peter Taylor did not count for much, inasmuch as it partook a great deal of the character of his other attempts at changing things to the standard of his own eccentric ideas, and had about it an air of drollery which was intensified in proportion to his efforts to seem serious.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Questions were answered, yesterday week, relative to pebble powder and the robbery of arms at Bandon. The Conveyancing (Scotland) Bill and several others passed the final stage. The Earl of Kimberley moved the second reading of the Rating (Liability and Value) Bill, and protested against its rejection. Lord Henniker moved that it be read the second time that day six mont's. A long discussion followed, in which the Duke of Richmond, Lord Salisbury, and others supported the amendment, on the ground that the bill was only a fragment of a large scheme which they desired to know more about, and that there was now no time to consider it. Lord Granville appealed to the House to pass the bill, pointing out the time devoted to it by the other House, but his appeal was in vain, and the bill was thrown out by 59 votes against 43.

A Message from the Crown announcing the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was delivered by Lord Granville on Monday. The House was officially informed that her Majesty declined to comply with their prayer asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the grievances of the officers of the Army, but was desirous that the matter should be carefully inquired into. Earl Granville stated that Sir Bartle Frere's recommendations as to the appointment of consular agents in the Portuguese dominions on the east coast of Africa, and the best mode of disposing of slaves captured by English men-of-war, were under the consideration of the Government. The subjects of the inspection of weights and measures and the condition of Acheen in the Dutch colony of Sumatra were discussed.

On the motion of Lord Granville, seconded by Lord Salisbury, an Address, in answer to the Message of her Majesty announcing the approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, was agreed to unanimously on Tuesday. Their Lordships signified their readiness to agree to any provision that the Commons might make to assist the Royal couple to establish and maintain a household suitable to their rank. The other principal business was the second reading of the Education Act Amendment Bill.

On Thursday the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments in the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill were considered and agreed to. The Penalties (Ireland) Bill, the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, and the Lanburgh Coroners Bill severally passed through Committee; and the following bills were read the second time—viz., Endowed Schools Act (1869) Amendment, Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment, Defence Acts Amendment, and the Conspiracy Law Amendment Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week the Crown Private Estates Bill was got through Committee, the Education Act Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed, and some progress was made with the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill in Committee. In the evening sitting a long discussion took place regarding English officers in India, but it led to no result. Mr. Vernon Harcourt called attention to a grievance of the owners of beerhouses under the valuation sections of the Licensing Act.

A Message from the Queen was read to the House on Monday, intimating that her Majesty had given her consent to the proposed marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, and thought it proper to communicate the fact. Lord Enfield, in reply to Mr. Callan, stated that, although Carlist bands had overrun a large portion of the north of Spain, they had not become sufficiently powerful to be entitled to recognition as belligerents. The President of the Board of Trade was very severe in his remarks on Mr. Plimsoll's charges against certain officials in that department whose names he had not given up, and expressed a hope that the correspondence on the subject would be moved for. The officials of the telegraph department of the Post Office have pronounced against Mr. Alderman Lawrence's proposal that the sender of a telegraph message should be entitled to receive a reply not exceeding ten words for sixpence. On the vote of £2,145,342 for the Post Office, Mr. Monsell stated that he had withdrawn the new regulation for the registration of letters so far as banknotes and postage-stamps are concerned, but would enforce it in the case of letters containing watches or jewellery.

Amid the cheers of the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone (who has only partially recovered from his slight indisposition) proposed an annual grant of £10,000, to be settled on the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia during the life of his Royal Highness, with a provision of £6000 a year to the Grand Duchess in the event of her surviving her husband. As Parliament voted an annuity of £15,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh on his coming of age, the new grant will raise the amount of his allowance to £25,000 a year—a provision which, said Mr. Gladstone, "while it does not err on the side of parsimony, certainly does not err on the side of excess." Mr. Gladstone referred to the circumstance that this was a marriage of affection, and solemnly expressed his trust that the day had gone by when Royal personages connected with this country were required to enter into matrimonial engagements "without the consecrating element of personal attachment," which, he went on to say, was "the solemn basis on which this union was founded." The proposal of the Government, which was seconded by Mr. Ward Hunt, was warmly received in the House of Commons; but

Mr. P. A. Taylor gave notice that he would oppose the second reading of the bill which is to give effect to the resolution. A motion of Mr. Cross, censuring the Government for the alleged misappropriation of funds by the Post Office, was, after a lively debate, rejected by 161 against 111. The Telegraph Bill was passed through Committee, as was the Railway Regulation Bill. The Lords' amendments to the Conveyancing (Scotland) Bill were considered, and, with certain modifications, agreed to. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill passed through Committee, as did the Gas and Waterworks Facilities Act (1870) Amendment Bill.

In response to the resolutions relating to the approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, agreed to on Tuesday, a message from her Majesty was brought up at Wednesday morning's sitting by the chairman of Committees, Mr. Bonham-Carter, and a bill to give effect to the resolutions was ordered to be prepared. At a later stage the bill was read the first time. An assurance was given by Mr. Gladstone that the case of clerks in the Custom House, which had been discussed on the previous evening, would be inquired into. The report of Supply was resumed, and, on a vote for embankment and buildings on the Thames by the Houses of Parliament, it was brought out that Mr. Ayrton differed with the Treasury as to the estimate; and an animated discussion ensued on the question whether the Treasury could overrule other departments in their executive functions—in the course of which Mr. Gladstone laid down that in the present instance it was the whole Government, and not the Treasury alone, which had overborne the Commissioner of Works. This vote and the remaining votes were eventually sanctioned. On a resolution voting £10,000 for Dover Harbour the Government narrowly escaped a defeat, the motion having only been carried by a majority of 61 against 60. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Factory Acts Amendment Bill occupied a great part of the remainder of the sitting. The following bills were read the third time and passed:—Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Railway Regulation Bill, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer Force Bill, Slave Trade (Consolidated) Bill, Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) Bill, Statute Law Revision Bill, and Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment (Ireland) Bill.

On Thursday Mr. Otway gave notice that early next Session, unless the Government in the meantime announced their intention of dealing with the subject, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of Parliament. In reply to Mr. Bowring, Mr. Ayrton said it was true that for some time past the surface of the frescoes of Mr. Macrise and Mr. Herbert in the Houses of Parliament had presented an appearance which detracted very much from their effect, but the exact cause of the appearance had not been ascertained. He had consulted several persons and an eminent Academician had come to the conclusion that the appearance was a mere efflorescence in the surface of the picture which could be removed. He was now arranging for the assistance of a picture-cleaner who was best qualified for the work. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the prorogation would take place on Tuesday. Mr. Fawcett gave notice that, if the hon. member for Sheffield was allowed to have to-morrow, he would, on one of the stages of the Appropriation Bill, call attention to the way the Government conducted the business of the House. Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill. Mr. P. A. Taylor moved that the bill be read the second time that day month. He asked that the people should be told on what principle these Royal grants were founded, and how far they were to go. As the Crown could now hold private property, the Government were bound to show the necessity for this grant. It had been stated that the large economies which had been made of late in the Civil List had been paid over to the privy purse, and it was reported that the Crown had amassed enormous sums within the last few years. Looking to the Crimean War, and what had since been given up, he thought we lost more by diplomacy than we gained by force of arms, and it was doubtful whether the real interests of this country would be advanced by an alliance of our Royal family with the Colossus of the East, whose general purposes were rather at variance than in harmony with our own. The necessity of this grant was not shown, as the Duke of Edinburgh had already £15,000 per annum; and he looked upon it as unconstitutional and dangerous for the Prime Minister to intimate that the incomes of their Royal Highnesses should be put on the same basis as the wealthiest classes in society. The most remarkable feature was that this demand was made by an "economical" Government. He protested against the measure, which was discreditable to the Government which brought it forward, to the House which passed it, and no particular credit to the Prince who accepted it (Hear, hear). Mr. Anderson seconded the amendment. The discussion was continued by Colonel North, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Gladstone—all of whom were in favour of the bill. On a division, the second reading was carried by 162, against 18.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank of England directors on Thursday reduced the rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been unwell, was able to attend a Cabinet Council held in Downing-street on Wednesday.

Dr. Frankland has a generally favourable account to give of the metropolitan water supply in his July report.

At a fire in Lincoln-court, Great Wild-street, on Monday night, a poor woman named Donovan, who had locked herself in her room, was burnt to death.

The Company of Mercers has presented a further donation of one hundred guineas to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army.

The Royal Polo Club played a match yesterday week, at Lillie Bridge, in aid of the funds of the West London Hospital. There was a good attendance, and the play was excellent.

The British Medical Association, which numbers over 6000 members, will hold its forty-first annual meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, next week, at King's College, under the presidency of Sir William Ferguson, Bart.

Mr. Newton, of the Metropolitan Board of Works, laid, on Saturday last, the foundation-stone of the Western Pumping Station, the last great work of the main-drainage scheme. It is situated between the Victoria railway station and the river, and will provide machinery to raise the sewage of that district into the low-level sewer.

Mr. Forster assisted on Monday at the opening of a new board school in Wilmot-street, Bethnal-green. It is constructed to accommodate over 1500 children, part of a provision for 5000 which the Education Department has authorised in that district. In his opening address Mr. Forster vindicated the school boards, stating that in London the attendance at efficient schools had recently increased by 50,000.

The half-yearly election of girls to the benefits of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, was held in the London Tavern, on Tuesday, at noon. The report showed that there are 115 inmates in the home, and that, the balance available for current expenses being now very small, subscriptions are most desirable.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has, with a view of concentrating its attention on the formation of the new approach to the Thames Embankment, decided to postpone for a year a number of minor improvements that had been projected. These included the widening of High-street, Camden Town, and Kentish Town-road, and the opening of an improved thoroughfare from London Bridge towards Deptford.

On Tuesday the first nomination in a metropolitan borough under the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act took place in the lecture-hall, Greenwich. After some difficulties were surmounted, Mr. Board, Mr. Pook, and Mr. Robert Coningsby were nominated in the Conservative interest; while Sir John Bennett, Mr. Angerstein, and Mr. Baxter Langley were accepted as proper persons for candidates to represent the Liberal constituency. The polling takes place to-day.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,345, of whom 33,058 were in workhouses and 65,287 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3676, 21,444, and 28,709 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 526; of whom 335 were men, 147 women, and 44 children under sixteen.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, on Wednesday evening, at the Mansion House. Mr. Gladstone was unable to be present, owing to indisposition, and Earl Granville was prevented attending by official engagements; otherwise the Cabinet and the Liberal party were well represented. The speeches of the evening were delivered by Mr. Cardwell, responding for the Army, Mr. Goschen for the Navy, the Lord Chancellor for her Majesty's Ministers, the Duke of St. Albans for the House of Lords, Mr. Bruce for the House of Commons, and Mr. Lowe for the ladies.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday—Mr. C. Reed, M.P., in the chair—a resolution was adopted authorising the borrowing from the Public Works Loan Commissioners the further sum of £250,000 (making £500,000 in all), for the providing of additional school accommodation in the district of the metropolis, the amount to be charged on the school fund and the local rates, and to be repaid, with interest at the rate of £3 10s. per cent per annum, by fifty equal annual instalments. It was also resolved that a letter should be addressed to the Education Department seeking authority to obtain in the same manner and for the same purpose a further sum of £250,000, raising the total to £750,000.

The Lord Mayor laid, last Saturday, the foundation-stone of new baths for the inhabitants of Clapham and Brixton. The site is in Ferndale-road, in close proximity to the Brixton station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. There are to be a men's swimming-bath, 150 ft. by 60 ft., and a ladies' swimming-bath, 65 ft. by 30 ft., the entrances to the two being quite separate. There are also to be private warm baths, and a complete set of Turkish baths for both sexes. Financially, the scheme is to be carried out through the union of donations with shares. Sir J. C. Lawrence and Mr. W. M'Arthur, the two members for the borough of Lambeth, and a large number of leading inhabitants of the district, were present.

The third annual exhibition of flowers grown by the poor of Lambeth took place last week in the grounds attached to Lambeth Palace. Eight parishes competed for the prizes, which were distributed in the course of the evening by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The private gardens of the palace, thrown open for the occasion, were very much enjoyed by the poor people of the surrounding neighbourhood.—The fifth Twickenham cottage fruit and vegetable show was celebrated on Thursday week, at Strawberry-hill, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue. Not only are there many prizes for flowers, but a special one—a magnificent teapot, the gift of Lady Clay—for the best kept and most economically managed garden in which they are grown.

The Court of Common Council on Monday adopted, without discussion, a report from the Police Committee recommending the distribution of £200 as gratuities among the officers of the force above the rank of sergeant, but not including chief superintendent, in recognition of their services on Thanksgiving Day; and also recommending that the pay of the constables should be thus increased, namely:—Sergeants, 2s. a week; first-class constables, 1s. 6d. a week; and second and third class constables, 1s. a week—being an annual charge of £2396 upon the City police fund.—At a recent meeting of the court Mr. Alderman Cotton offered, on behalf of Sir David Sassoon, of Bombay, who is shortly to receive the freedom of the City, to place at the disposal of the School Committee two scholarships of £50 per annum, or one of £100 per annum. During a discussion on the constitution of the Market Committees, it was stated that on the seven markets now in possession of the City two and a half millions sterling had been expended, and that the annual receipts were £7271 less than the expenses.

The number of births registered in London last week was 2137, and the deaths 1609. The former were 114 and the latter 230 below the average. The Registrar-General reports that "the fatal cases of diarrhoea continue to increase under the influence of the high temperature; from 22, 68, 100, and 205, they further rose to 305 last week, but were 37 below the average number for the corresponding week in the last ten years. Of these 305 deaths referred to diarrhoea, 240 were of infants under one year of age, and 46 more of children between one and five years of age. To simple cholera and choleraic diarrhoea 12 deaths were referred, against 6 and 13 in the two previous weeks; ten were cases of children and two of adults." The deaths from fever, which had been but 20 and 21 in the two preceding weeks, rose to 37 last week, although they were 9 below the average; 6 were certified as typhus, 20 as enteric or typhoid, and 11 as simple continued fever. The registrar of Fulham, in returning a fatal case of typhoid fever in Peterborough-road, remarks that this was the second case in the house within the week, and attributes the disease to "defective drainage, and the waste-pipe of the cistern being connected with the cesspool." There were 31 deaths from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 62 from whooping-cough, and not one from smallpox. To different forms of violence 43 deaths were referred. Thirty-four were the result of negligence or accident, including 10 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 13 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 4 from suffocation. Four cases of suicide, three of infanticide, and one of manslaughter were registered. Three deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature was 68.8 deg., being 7.2 deg. above the average. On Tuesday the mean was 75.2 deg., or 13.7 deg. above the average. The highest temperature in the shade on Tuesday was 88.7 deg.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GOODWOOD RACES.

The splendid weather which we have enjoyed up to the time of writing, and the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna of Russia, and a large party from Goodwood House, made the lawn at Goodwood as brilliant a spectacle as ever; but it must be confessed that the racing was scarcely as good as we expect at this most pleasant meeting. Proceedings commenced on Tuesday with the Craven Stakes; and Fordham, who was in great force, won very cleverly on Winslow, though he could scarcely have conceded the 28 lb. to Tourbillon over a shorter course. The easy defeat of Wild Myrtle by Chivalrous in the Gratwick Stakes was one more proof of the miserable form of the Oaks fillies; and, after three successive victories, Fordham had to succumb to French, who ran away with the rich Ham Stakes on Atlantic, a nice colt by Thormanbury—Hurricane, own brother to Atlantic, and the property of Lord Falmouth. The Stewards' Cup brought out the usual gigantic field; but, after a comparatively short delay at the post, the thirty-one got off to a capital start. It is, of course, impossible to describe fully a race where the changes of position are so frequent, but when they had gone half way Modena (7 st. 4 lb.) took a clear lead, and appeared to be winning easily, till Sister Helen (7 st. 8 lb.) challenged her opposite the stand, and, after a short struggle, secured a two-lengths' victory. Oxford Mixture (7 st.) finished the same distance behind the second. Drummond (8 st. 7 lb.) and Roquefort (8 st. 12 lb.) both performed respectably; but Countryman (7 st. 4 lb.), who was said to have come back to his best form, and was very heavily backed, was about last all the way. Though Ecossais was on the course, he did not start for the Lavant Stakes, M. Lefevre finding a capital substitute in La Coureuse, who had no trouble in disposing of her three opponents.

The attendance was very much larger on Wednesday than on the previous day, and the racing was decidedly better. Four very bad animals, indeed, contested the Drawing-Room Stakes, and, as is generally the case under these circumstances, a wonderfully close struggle resulted, there being only a neck and a head between them all—Capuchin and Jesuit running a dead-heat.

The latter secured the run off, though, had there been a strong pace throughout, the result would probably have been reversed. Backers received a terrible blow in the Findon Stakes, in which Lemnos sustained his first defeat. He looked very well, and galloped with great freedom; but possibly the distance was a little farther than he cared for, as the Thunderbolts are not remarkable for their stamina. Be this as it may, Glenalmond, the newly-named Blair Athol-Coimbra colt, won with consummate ease. He came out with a great reputation, but had twice previously disappointed his backers. It will be remembered that his own brother, a yearling, was recently sold by the Cobham Stud Company for 2000gs. All the nineteen coloured on the card came to the post for the Goodwood Stakes—a remarkable circumstance, which we do not remember in connection with any other great race. A capital start was effected at the second attempt, and the sight of the large field dashing past the stand was exceedingly pretty. Wolfhall (7 st. 11 lb.) made most of the running at a cracking pace, which effectually settled most of his opponents—and also himself—before they got into the straight. Hesselden (5 st. 12 lb.) looked very formidable till a little below the distance, and then Uhlan (8 st. 8 lb.) and the Hippia filly (6 st. 2 lb.) drew away from the rest and ran a slashing race home, the latter just failing to get up, and sustaining a head defeat. By this victory Uhlan has proved himself to be one of the best stayers in England, and if he goes on improving at the rate that he has done for the last few months, our cup horses will have to look to their laurels. The Colonel showed even more speed than usual in the Bognor Stakes, as Eve and Mr. Winkle had no chance at all with him.

On Thursday Flageolet won the Cup by thirty lengths—Favonius being second and Cremorne third. Only these three started.

Another of Mr. W. G. Grace's gigantic scores completely spoilt the match between North and South, which was played at the Oval last week. That wonderful batsman made 192 (not out), but it must be mentioned that he gave two chances which were not accepted. R. Humphrey (41) was the only other Southerner who made any stand, but the total of 311 was altogether too much for the Northerners, who were beaten by 58 runs, with an innings to spare, Wild's 51 being the only large contribution. A close and exciting match between Kent and Surrey, which was played on Monday and Tuesday last, resulted in a victory for the former by two wickets. No large scores were made on either side. Gloucestershire has beaten Yorkshire by six wickets at Sheffield, the match being played for the benefit of J. Rowbotham. For the winners Mr. Townsend (88) and Mr. W. G. Grace (79) did best; while Smith (27 and 34) and A. Greenwood (23 and 89) fought hard for Yorkshire.

A skiff-match between Harry Kelley (ex-champion) and James Taylor for £400 was rowed on Monday night over the champion course at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Taylor was soon overhauled, and never regained the lead, Kelley coming in first by 150 yards.

At the Royal Western Yacht Club Regatta at Queenstown, on Wednesday, Mr. Ashbury's Iona won the Queen's Cup.

The Bishop of Lincoln has sent £500 to the fund for the erection of a new hospital in that city.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has offered prizes of the value of £100, to be awarded by the Society of Arts, for the best essays on the "Advantages that would be likely to arise if railway companies and limited companies generally were each to establish a savings bank for the working classes in their employ."

In the description, in another page, of the steam-tramway between Lisbon and Cintra, opened for traffic on the 3rd ult., it should have been mentioned that the Duke of Saldanha, Portuguese Minister in London, is president of the Lisbon Tramway Company; and the contractors are Messrs. Edwin Clark, Punchard, and Co. The engineer is Mr. Trevethick.

The Gloucestershire Agricultural Show was held on Tuesday. The shorthorn judges (Mr. Doig, of Buckingham, and Mr. Savidge, of Chipping Norton) had great difficulty in deciding which of the first animals in the several classes was deserving of the hundred-guinea cup for the best shorthorn in the show. Ultimately, it was given to a five-year roan cow shown by Mr. Outhwaite, of Callerick, Yorkshire.

The Select Committee on Imprisonment for Debt has reported that the power of commitment as now exercised by county court judges is very uncertain and unequal in its effects. With a view to its supersession, it is recommended that the provisions of the Debtors' Act of 1869 relating to fraudulent debtors should be revised, and extended to persons against whom an order on a debtor summons may be issued.

FINE ARTS.

In Committee of Supply, the House of Commons this week voted £27,800 to complete the sum required for the new Courts of Justice. In answer to a question by Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Ayton said that in the course of a few weeks (the Government having, as already announced, accepted a tender for the construction of the works) he expected that the contract for the execution of the works would be completed. It was intended to adhere very strictly to the ["amended"] designs of Mr. Street. The groined stone roof to the large hall is to be retained, with the thick walls and massive buttresses such a roof will entail. The rumour that this feature would be suppressed is therefore disposed of. The vote of £27,000 for the purchase of the Castellani Collection for the British Museum was also agreed to. An inquiry has been made in the House whether there is any objection to submit the plans of the Natural History Museum to the inspection of the public, or photographs of them. Mr. Ayton replied that the copying of plans would involve time and expense. The remark hardly, however, applies to the simple photographs asked for. The First Commissioner of Works added that the plans had been slightly altered by the architect since they were first submitted to the House. But it is not easy to reconcile this statement with the fact that Mr. Waterhouse's original estimate was cut down by about one third. Perhaps no great public building was ever ordered by Government respecting the designs for which the public has been kept so much in the dark as this Natural History Museum at South Kensington. The introduction of a supplemental vote of £3500 for the acquisition of land for an extension of the Thames Embankment next the Victoria Tower, so as to reduce the danger from fire occurring in the present contiguous buildings, led to the exposure to the House by Mr. Ayton of an unseemly feud between himself, as First Commissioner, and the Treasury, and to the interposition of Mr. Gladstone, who defined Ministerial responsibility in a sense adverse to his colleague, Mr. Ayton. This is not the place, however, to discuss the political bearings of this almost unprecedented squabble. Suffice it to say that the vote was passed, but the expenditure is to be strictly limited to the embankment scheme: the Treasury had proposed to erect Government offices there. The other votes relating to public buildings and art, being of the usual character, raised little discussion.

We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Foley has completed the model of the statue (to be in bronze-gilt) of the Prince Consort for the National Memorial in Hyde Park; the work is therefore ready for casting. We reserve criticism till our remarks may be tested by comparison with the work *in situ*. We may venture, however, to predict that this most difficult work will sustain the sculptor's great reputation.

A testimonial to Baroness Burdett-Coutts was presented to her Ladyship, at her residence, Holly Lodge, Highgate, on Saturday last, from the working classes chiefly of Bethnal-green and Spitalfields—districts which have been so largely benefited by her munificence. There were over 2000 subscribers to the testimonial, which took the form (at the desire of the Baroness) of a painting by Mr. Sydney Hodges, containing portraits of six members of the testimonial committee, and representing them at a meeting in the committee-room of Columbia Market.

Messrs. Ferguson and Galton's report on the Wellington Monument at St. Paul's Cathedral states that if the present rate of progress is to be maintained there will not be much hope of the work being finished by the end of 1874.

It has been decided that the collection of works of deceased British artists to be formed in connection with the London International Exhibition of next year shall consist of works by the following artists—Painters in Oil: J. Constable, R.A., Augustus Egg, R.A., David Roberts, R.A., David Wilkie, R.A. Painters in Water Colours: J. Coney, J. S. Cotman, F. MacKenzie, S. Prout, A. Pugin, J. M. W. Turner, R.A. (architecture only), and C. Wild. Owners of pictures by these artists are invited to intimate their willingness to lend them to her Majesty's Commissioners.

The award of prizes to art-students in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature was made on Saturday last. The silver medal was given to Miss Edith Farquhar, the certificate of merit to Miss Mary Fownes Turner, and special commendation to Miss Thwaites. The silver medal for sculpture was awarded to Miss Helena Teulon, for a model of the Venus of Milo; the certificate of merit to Miss Macduff. The judges also bestowed commendation on models by both the above-named ladies, as well as on works by Miss Kate Green and Miss Constance Hopcraft.

The French Government has purchased, for about £8260, the fine fresco known as "La Magliana," attributed to Raphael, a work certainly executed from the master's designs and under his superintendence, if not entirely by his own hand.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-three, of M. Couder, a French historical painter of considerable celebrity in his day, and one of the most successful pupils of David. He executed several of the paintings in the Salle d'Apollon of the Louvre; among others, "Le Soldat de Marathon," "Adam and Eve," "La Lutte d'Hercule et d'Antae." As a mural painter he is also favourably known by his frescoes in St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and one of the principal works in the Madeleine. He is represented in the Luxembourg by his picture "Lévite d'Ephraïm."

Joseph von Keller, the eminent engraver, died lately at Düsseldorf. His principal works were the "Disputa," after Raphael; the "Evangelists," after Overbeck; "Christ sur la Sein de Marie," "Christ au Tombeau," "Les Saints Femmes," after Ary Scheffer; "La Madone" and "Salvator Mundi," after Deger.

Lord Houghton has accepted the Presidentship of the Social Science Congress, which will meet at Norwich on Oct. 1.

The Dundee cabmen have come to terms with their commissioners, and the strike is at an end.

Dublin was visited, on Sunday afternoon, with a dreadful thunderstorm and a heavy downpour of rain.

Mr. Samuel Charles Allsopp, of Burton-on-Trent (Conservative), and Mr. John Jaffray, of Edgbaston (Liberal), were nominated for East Staffordshire, at Lichfield, on Thursday.

The Duke of Devonshire, in presiding at a farmers' club, on Wednesday, assigned the high price of corn and beef to the general rise in the wages of labour. Touching on the subject of agricultural machinery, he expressed a willingness to aid tenant-farmers by providing such means of fertilisation, the cost to be repaid him by instalments.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Zanzibar mail contracts have presented their report. After an elaborate review of the history of the transactions, they express an opinion that the attempt made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to turn to account the eagerness of the Union company to obtain their proposed western contract was carried too far; and they do not advise the confirmation of that contract.



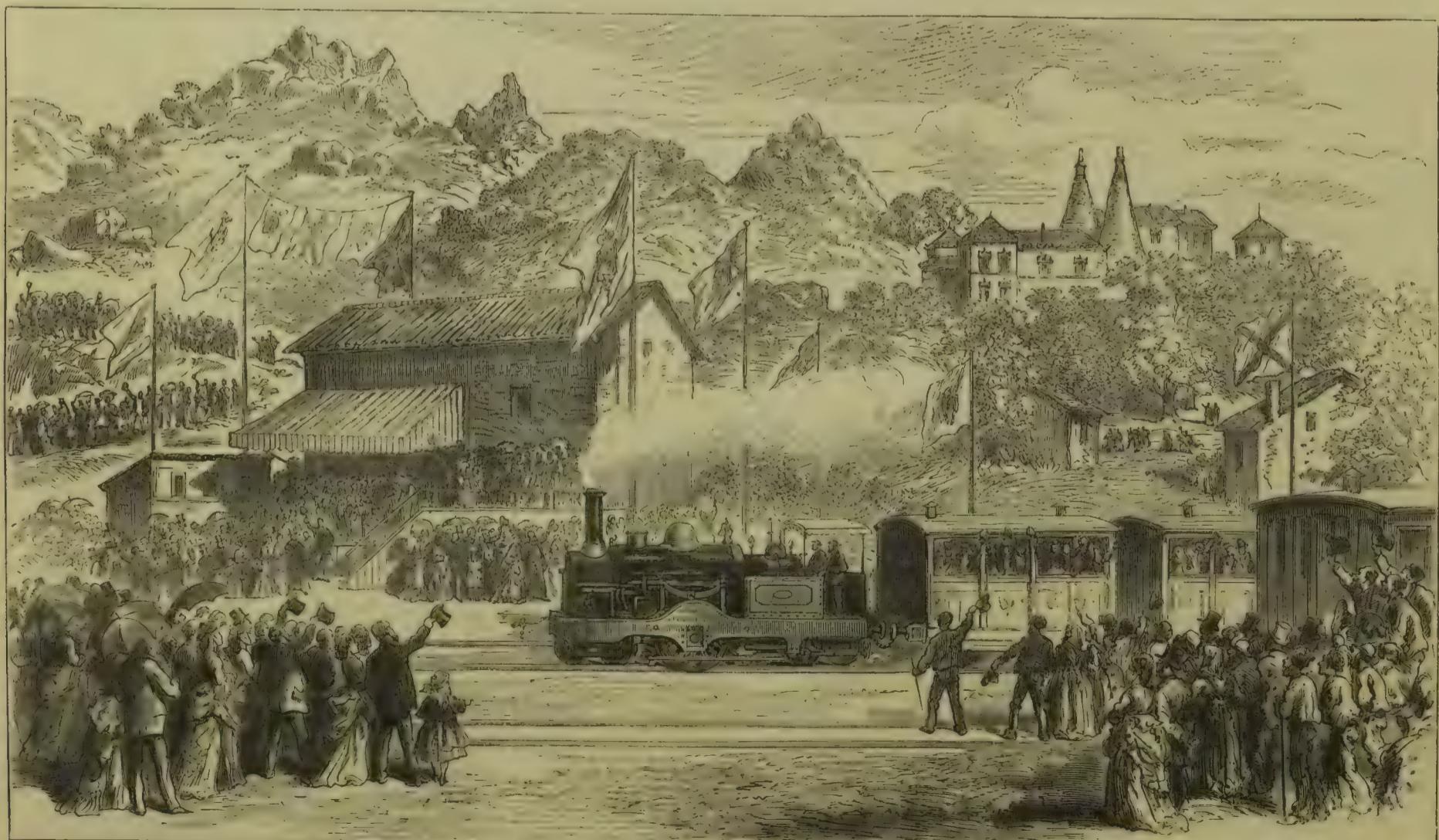
MOUNTED VOLUNTEER RIFLEMEN SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON FOR COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY'S PRIZE.

THE LISBON STEAM-TRAMWAY.

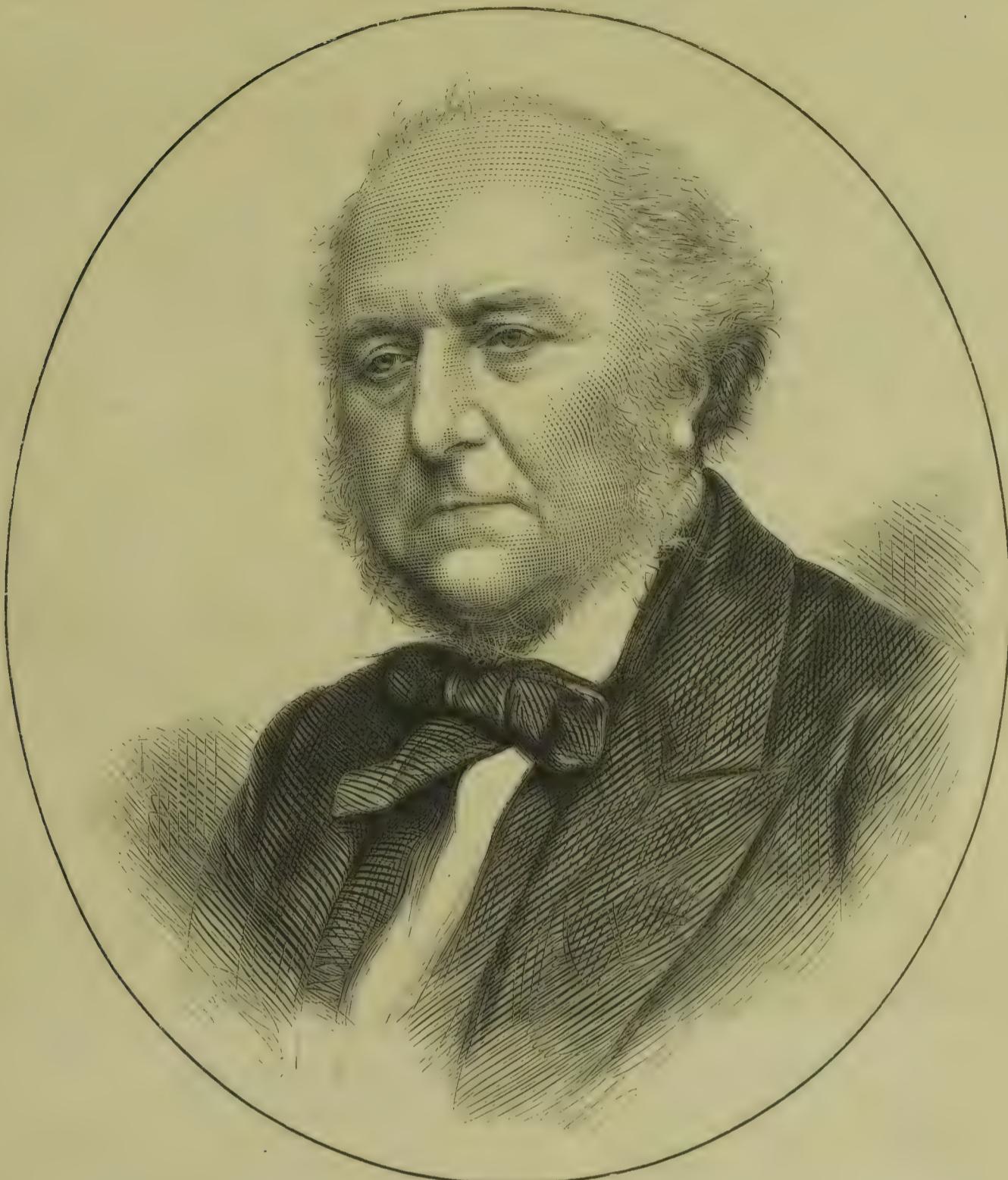
A locomotive steam-engine and carriages of novel construction are used on the line between Lisbon and Cintra, which was opened on the 2nd ult. by an English company, to whom has

been granted the right of using this invention in Portugal. It may be understood from a brief description, in aid of our illustration. The line consists of three rails, the centre being made of iron, on the same plan as the usual permanent way of railway lines, only about one half the width. The two outer

rails, or, more correctly speaking, "supports" for the driving wheels of the locomotive, consist of planks about nine inches wide. All are intended to be laid down level with the surface of the ordinary roadway. The centre rail guides the locomotive and carriages, and by this means sharp curves are easily turned, and



THE LISBON STEAM-CARRIAGE TRAMWAY.



THE LATE LORD WESTBURY, EX-LORD CHANCELLOR.

the friction is reduced to a minimum. There are two broad driving wheels, placed centrally on each side, and four guiding wheels. The latter are placed under it, and form the centre of gravity—viz., two in front and two in the rear. In each case they are affixed close after each other. The ordinary working weight of the engine is 13 tons 5 cwt., and of this the driving and support wheels are calculated to sustain a maximum weight of about nine tons, or four tons and a half on each wheel, the balance being distributed over the guiding wheels. But in running over a level road or easy gradients, by means of a hydraulic ram, worked by steam and connected with the central mechanism, the weight on the support wheels can be reduced by one half, and transferred to the centre

or guiding wheels, which enables a greater speed to be attained. The distance between the rails from centre to centre is 4 ft. 2 in., and a continuous chain-brake may be applied to the carriages and goods-van which form the train. The carriages are supported and run upon four wheels—viz., two broad outer wheels placed centrally on each side of the carriage, and two middling wheels affixed under its centre at each end, the latter being in this case made to bear nearly the whole weight of the carriage. This new system of traction may be described as a compound of the railway and tramway systems, and might, perhaps, be economically used as a conveyance from railways in rural and other districts to outlying places, where the cost of railways would not admit of their construction from a dividend-paying

point of view. The original invention is patented by M. Larmanjat, but has been practically applied in this case by Mr. F. H. Trevithick, engineer, who designed the engines and stock. The carriages, when fully at work, consist of four classes—one first class, carrying sixteen persons; a composition first and second class, carrying eighteen; a third class, carrying twenty; and another class, twenty-four. The brake power is ample, and no difficulty is experienced in stopping the train on any part of the incline. The steepest gradient on the company's system in Portugal is one in twenty-two. The engine is constructed to draw 25 tons, but the weight of an average train with five vehicles attached will be about eighteen tons four cwt. The speed in ordinary working is fifteen miles per hour.



THE OLD BRIDGE AT LEEDS.



THE NEW BRIDGE AT LEEDS.

THE LATE LORD WESTBURY.

The death of this able lawyer, who was Lord High Chancellor of England from June, 1861, to July, 1865, was recorded last week. Sir Richard Bethell, first Lord Westbury, had just completed his seventy-third year. His career was one of brilliant success as a forensic advocate and jurist rather than a statesman. Having won the highest University honours and rewards at Oxford, he began practice as a Chancery barrister in 1823, and soon gained much business, with good reputation. In 1840 he became a Queen's Counsel. He was appointed Solicitor-General by the Aberdeen Government in 1853, and promoted to be Attorney-General in 1856. While conducting the Law Amendment measures of Government in the House of Commons, Sir Richard Bethell was a most efficient member of Parliament. Among the legislative acts with which he was occupied were the Succession Duty Act, the Oxford University Reform Act, the Acts for abolishing the Ecclesiastical Courts and Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts and for establishing the Court of Probate and Divorce, the Fraudulent Trustee Act, the Charitable Trusts Act, and some improvements in the Equity and Common Law Courts. The Judgeship of the Probate and Divorce Court was offered to Sir Richard Bethell, but was declined by him. He held the Attorney-Generalship till February, 1858, and again in Lord Palmerston's second Administration, from June, 1859, sitting in the House of Commons for Aylesbury and Wolverhampton. On taking the office of Lord Chancellor, he was raised to the Peership by the title of Baron Westbury. His retirement from the woolsack was occasioned by a Parliamentary censure of the exercise of his patronage in appointing a near relative to be Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court. Since that time Lord Westbury chiefly attended to the judicial business of the House of Lords, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Richard Augustus Bethell.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. S. A. Walker, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

LEEDS BRIDGE.

Leeds New Bridge, which was opened by the Mayor of Leeds on July 9, was commenced in the autumn of 1871. The foundation-stone was laid by the ex-Mayor, Mr. Alderman Barran, on Sept. 20 of that year. It occupies the site of the old Leeds Bridge, which was a stone structure of five arches, and built so far back as 1327, but was twice widened, first in 1730, and again in 1755. In an Act of Parliament passed in that year it was recited that Leeds was "a place of great trade and large extent," and "was inhabited by great numbers of tradesmen, manufacturers, artificers, and others." The probable number of inhabitants of Leeds was then about 30,000, now it is over 260,000. Upon the old bridge was held for a great length of time what Thoresby speaks of as "the memorable cloth market, the very life of these parts of England." The whole of the cloth market business was done on the battlements of the bridge, and on stools or forms under it, on which the clothmakers used to deposit their cloth and expose it for sale. In course of time this arrangement was found to impede the increasing traffic, and the market was removed to Briggate in 1648, and thence to the Cloth Halls. The "Leeds Improvement Act" was obtained by the Corporation in 1860, and in the preamble it was stated that "it had been found that, from the increased and increasing traffic over the bridge, it is entirely inadequate for its present purposes; it is expedient, therefore, that the present bridge should be removed, and a new bridge should be constructed at or near the site thereof." Soon afterwards engineers throughout the country were invited to send in designs for the new bridge, and before the close of the year nearly sixty sets of plans were received. Many of these were of great merit. The Corporation, after consulting with Mr. W. H. Barlow, C.E., awarded the first premium of 100 gs. to the design by Mr. T. Dyne Steel, C.E., of Newport, Monmouthshire, and in 1871 Mr. Steel was instructed by the Corporation to carry out his design. The contract was let to Mr. David Nicholls, of Leeds, Mr. Butler, of Stanningley Ironworks, taking the ironwork. The first work was to provide for the traffic during the construction of the new bridge, and this was accomplished by erecting a substantial wood bridge alongside the old stone structure (also designed by Mr. Dyne Steel), the first pile of which was driven May 11, 1871, and the bridge opened for traffic on July 31 following; and the whole of the heavy traffic, both over and under the bridge, by land and water, has been uninterruptedly carried on during the progress of the works without accident or mishap of any kind. The new bridge is constructed entirely of wrought-iron, except the face-girders and parapets, which are of cast iron; and, in place of the old bridge of five arches, we have a graceful single span across the river, built on the skew, with an angle of 11½ deg. The rise at the centre is 13 ft. 3 in. above ordinary water level, and the main span or opening 102 ft. 6 in. Both abutments occupy part of the bed of the river. Through the north abutment there is a 7 ft. circular culvert, and through the south abutment a 10 ft. culvert. To the cast-iron face-girders architectural effect is given by ornamental scrolls introduced into the spandrels. The design of the cast-iron parapets, which are perforated, add largely to the lightness and beauty of the bridge. Embellished with suitable colouring, they have an exceedingly pleasing effect, quite in harmony with the surround-

ing details. In the centre of each parapet rises a well-designed three-light gas pillar, supplied by Allen and Co., of London, the larger pedestal of which has, on the inner and outer faces, the borought arms moulded in high relief. Ornamental gas pillars, of suitable design, also surmount the piers and abutments. Openings in the cross girders permit of the pipes for gas and water being carried over, and these are made of an oval form at the crown, the depth there of the main ribs being only two feet. Across the bridge there are two 12-foot footways and a roadway 36 feet, paved with Mount Sorrel granite—making a total width between the parapets of 60 feet. The old bridge was only 33 feet. About 270 tons of wrought iron and 130 tons of cast iron are used in the construction of the bridge. The whole work, including approaches, will cost about £50,000. The bridge has been completed under the superintendence of Mr. Dyne Steel, M.I.C.E., the designer of the bridge; Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., of Westminster, being the consulting engineer.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

One of the most interesting features of the late meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common was the competition for the prizes, of £50 and £25, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., and by the Association, to yeomanry cavalry, volunteer light cavalry, or volunteer mounted riflemen, for the best performances in riding, hurdle-jumping, dismounting to shoot, and shooting at ranges of 200 and 500 yards. They had three quarters of a mile to ride, two flights of hurdles to leap, and five shots for each man to fire, all within twelve minutes. This competition took place on Friday, the 18th, and is the subject of an illustration. The performers were sections of five men from each of the corps here named, but two of these corps were doubly represented, each by two sections:—The Warwick Yeomanry, first and second sections; the Dorset Yeomanry, first and second sections; the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Horse Artillery, the 1st Devon Light Horse Volunteers, the Sussex Light Horse Volunteers, the Hampshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers, and the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry. The Devon, Sussex, and Hampshire men used the short Snider rifles; the others were armed with the Westley-Richards piece. A circular course of the required length was laid out at the Wimbledon end of the common, on which the competitors, starting from a flagstaff, took a flight of hurdles, and then made for the 200-yards firing-point, which was at target 37 on the Queen's range. Here the competitors in alternate files fired the prescribed number of rounds, and then, remounting, galloped along the front of the butts, took another flight of hurdles, and went to the 400-yards firing-point at the first butt, above No. 5 or 6 target, where they completed their firing. Colonel Jenyns, late of the 13th Hussars, now Assistant-Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, was umpire, and a number of officers, including Sir Henry Havercroft, witnessed the competition. All the Yeomanry carried their Westley-Richards carbines, which are breech-loaders, but require capping, in buckets slung to the off side of the saddle behind the rider's right leg; but the mounted rifle corps put the butts of their Navy Sniders into a bag slung to the front of the saddle before the rider's leg, the barrel crossing his thigh and the muzzle pointing away to the rear behind his back. The first prize was won by the first section of the Warwick Yeomanry, making 90 points in ten minutes; the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Horse Artillery, which made 87 points in eleven minutes, took the second prize; next in merit were the Devon Light Horse Volunteers, who made 81 points in nine minutes.

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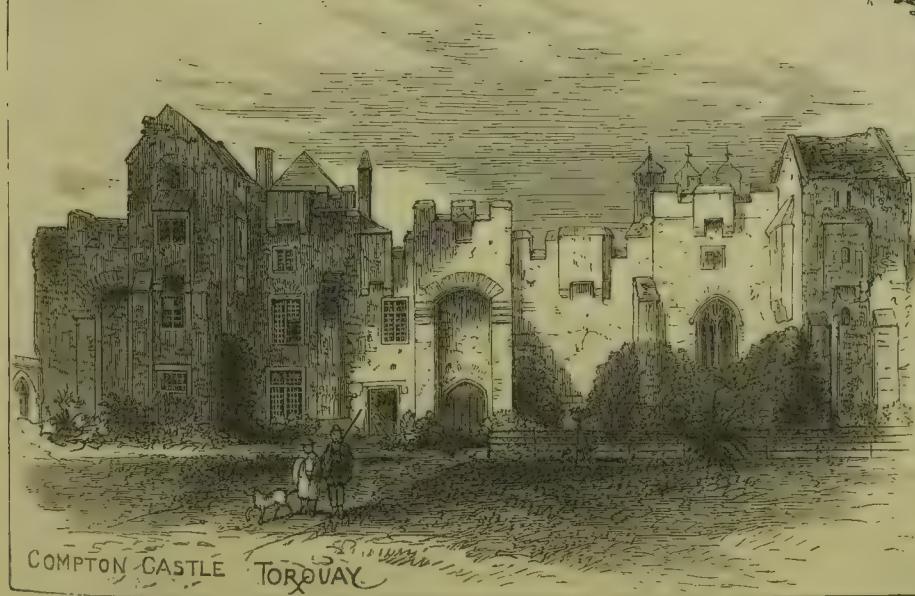
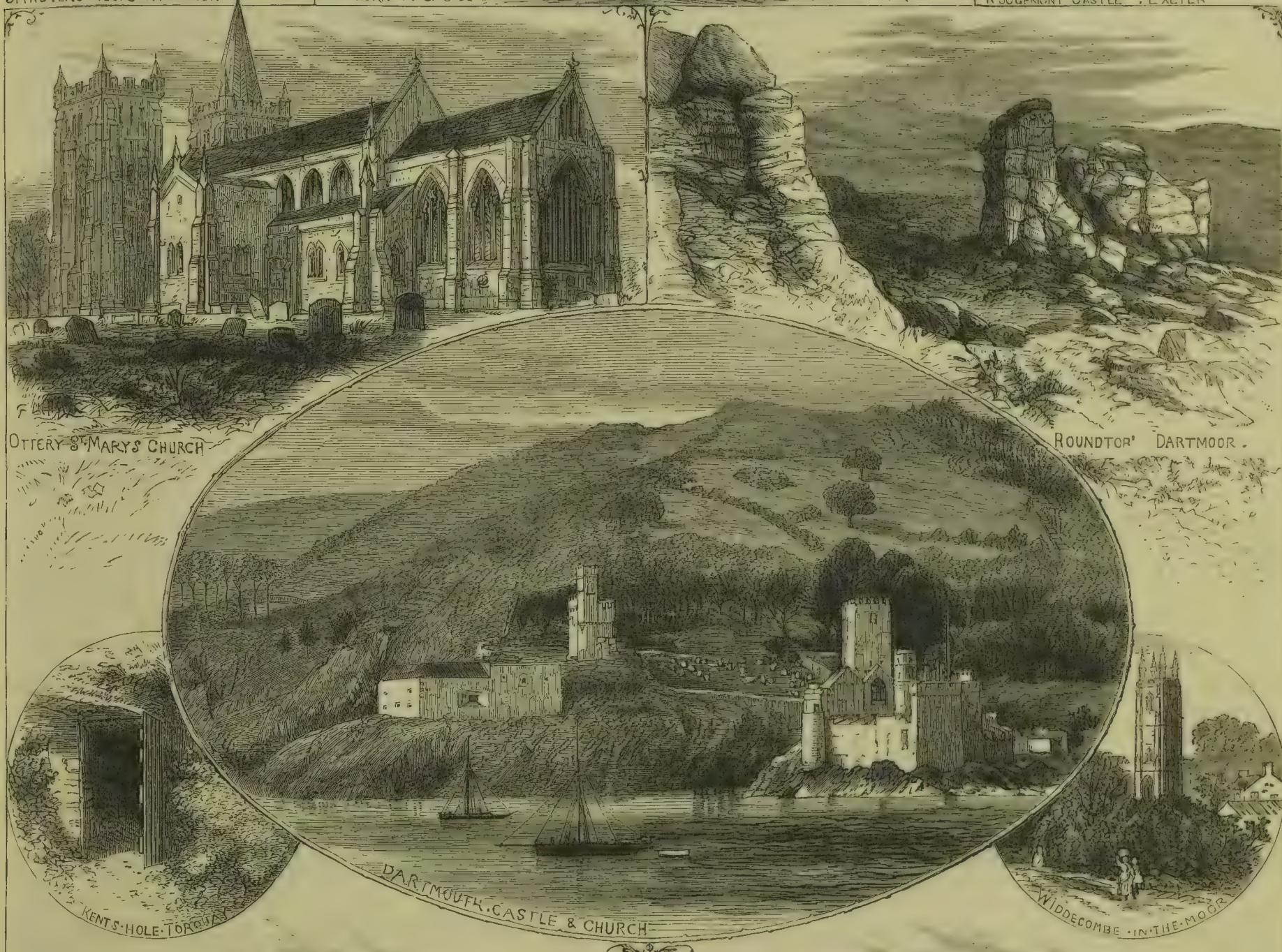
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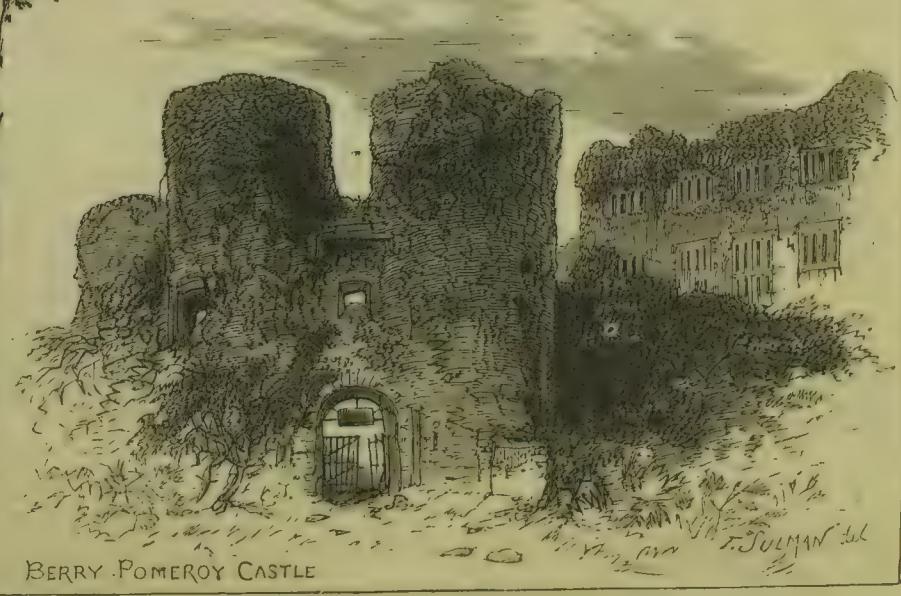
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BY THE WAY.

It is difficult to understand why the Postmaster-General should have allowed the promulgation of such a notice as that lately issued on the subject of postage stamps in letters; and it is still more difficult to understand why he should have withdrawn it in consequence of arguments every one of which must have occurred to the officials at St. Martin's-le-Grand. We have not often had to notice a more "amazing" procedure; and, glad as we are of the abandonment of the nonsensical scheme for imposing a double registration fee by reason of a few stamps being inclosed in a letter, we own to a good deal of regret at a new proof of the small wisdom with which public business is managed. Not one single thing has been said, either in the Press or in Parliament, in opposition to the plan, with which Mr. Monsell and his subordinates were not perfectly well acquainted. They knew that the use of postal stamps as currency has become an institution. They knew that stamps are forwarded to charity, for little presents, for small purchases, for advertisements, for answers to inquiries, for the return of communications to journals, for the rectification of excess or insufficiency in payment of bills, and for the thousand-and-one other little businesses of life. Not a scrap or an atom of new information has been given to the Post Office, and yet, after some correspondence, some remonstrances in the papers, and a brief Parliamentary debate, the vexatious menace is done away, with the unwise expression of a belief that some day the public will see things in another light. However, there is an end of the matter, and we only add our hope that the Post Office will accept the situation fairly, and not revenge itself for its defeat by any irritating neglect to take all precautions against the dishonesty of which it makes so much. We believe that there is exaggeration as to this, and we do not believe that all the stamps that are stolen are stolen by the postmen (who have small leisure for prying into letters, and who never see stamps put into them, or receive them before the adhesive matter has hardened), but, be this as it may, the purchase of stamps is a great benefit to the revenue, and the purchaser has a right to all reasonable protection. But when we read that there are 15,000 undirected letters posted yearly, many of them containing money, we think that the mass of carelessness and idiocy among us may account for a great deal of loss as regards stamps, and should teach us not to be unduly suspicious of the real "working man," the postman.

Something is to be done, even in Ireland, by perseverance. The Crown officers deserve much credit for the pertinacity which they have displayed in the case of Sub-Inspector Montgomery, the murderer of Mr. Glasse. Two protracted trials were failures, but the third has brought a conviction, and upon this instantly followed a confession, the assassin's cunning, of which so many proofs had been afforded, serving him up to the last moment, and suggesting the only mode by which he might possibly escape the doom he had so richly deserved. As a rule, we have frequently said that we regret confessions (except from a religious point of view), as they are more relied on by weak people than the most logical proofs that can be got together; but in this case it is, perhaps, as well that an ignorant population should know that circumstantial evidence had revealed the truth. The *Times* observes that the reiteration of assertion (the prisoner's counsel on the second trial having talked for nine hours) had the effect on an Irish jury that the multiplication of proof would have elsewhere; and in a country where such argument can be effective we make allowance for the satisfaction with which the confession of a very artful villain, whose falsehoods were told by the score, has been received. Our satisfaction is that, in the case of a brutal murder for the sake of plunder, justice has at length triumphed.

The originator of this Journal took an Englishman's pride in the Legislative Palace at Westminster, and our pages have presented such elaborate record of the rise and progress of the Houses, and so many pictorial illustrations of their best features, that we seem, as matter of course, to note any improvements that may be wrought in connection with the great edifice. We just mention, therefore, that a vote is asked for the prolonging of the Embankment beyond the Victoria Tower. Upon the space thus to be gained some useful public offices will be reared, and means will be taken to shut entirely away the low buildings which at present disgrace that part of the river bank, but which, it may be hoped, will ere long give place to structures more worthy of such a neighbourhood.

People who composedly read the journals, and solace themselves with breakfast comforts at the same time, have small idea of some of the difficulties in which the column that amuses or excites them may have been prepared. On last Nov. 6 metropolitan folk were entertained with a long and spirited account of festive proceedings at Lewes on the previous night. But they were not aware that the telegraphist who had been specially sent to report had his occupation pleasantly diversified by the Lewes mob, which pitched squibs and crackers at him through the post office window, and compelled him to divide his time between flashing his words to London and putting out the fires which the rabble kept kindling in the office by the agreeable means in question. In a small way, he was a sort of martyr at the stake, proclaiming the truth from amid the flames. It is well that such a thing should be known, and it might also be well to know what the Lewes police were about, instead of protecting a gentleman engaged at work in one of her Majesty's offices.

Chancery was once so much of a spiritual court that its traditions should have earned it the respect of Father Ignatius, who is pleased to refer everything to theological authority. Secularised as it has become, it is still too strong for that weak minded but obstinate ornament of the mock-turtle church. He chose to administer monastic vows to a silly boy, and to set at naught, as long as it was at all safe to do so, the admonitions of the Court of Chancery. But the law, if long-suffering, is strong, and Ignatius has had to submit. The twopenny vows were blown away like dandelion tufts by Sir R. Malins, the boy was admonished and handed over to his parents, and the Father was admonished too, and one of his friends actually wrote to the papers to say that Ignatius is thankful for the instruction he has received. We are glad that he is in so humble a frame of mind. We should regret that he had also been exposed to the insults of a mob, because, whether a mob is right or wrong, it is not to be encouraged in violence; but we imagine that the account of the people's rudeness may have been exaggerated. The Father and his friend say that the crowd was blasphemous; but what they might think deserving of that name might seem to Englishmen only a rough way of describing the conduct of an imitation monk who had administered to a runaway boy vows which he had no right to administer to anybody. A coarse word or so from indignant parents might be forgiven—anyhow the "Anglican Confessors" may as well take the hint.

As might have been expected, action has been taken in regard to the circular sent round by Mr. Guildford Onslow on behalf of "the defendant." It is clear that if it be lawful to send such a document to a journal, the journal has a

right to make some kind of reply. One paper has answered indignantly. The "appeal" is an attack upon the Government and the prosecution, and is written in a gushing style, with "God forbid!" notes of admiration, italics, and other affecting devices. Mr. Onslow—or a lithographed letter bearing his name—asks for £3000 to enable Castro, alias Orton, to obtain fair play, and requests newspapers to publish the appeal. The Court has declared that the appeal was most improperly worded and must be withdrawn, and Mr. Onslow has made "a humble apology," alleging that he had not read the document which he, literally, indorsed. He will do well to act in a more business-like way in any future proceedings connected with the Orton case.

ARCHÆOLOGY AT EXETER.

The meeting, this week, of the Royal Archæological Institute at Exeter recalls to mind the local relics of antiquity in that old city and the county of Devon. The Cathedral is, of course, the most imposing monument of architecture; and the view of its west front, in one of our page engravings, will give those who have never visited Exeter a fair notion of its characteristic grace as a Gothic ecclesiastical building. Its history has often been related, and no edifice of this order in provincial England, with the exception of York Minster, is of greater interest. The restorations now in progress, at a total estimated cost of £40,000, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, will give full effect to its beauties.

The ruins of the old Castle at Exeter, properly called Rougemont Castle, are seen in the gardens of a private house in Castle-street, between High-street and the pleasant public walk of Northernhay, upon the top of a steep and lofty bank, surmounted by the old City Wall. Every reader of Shakespeare will remember how Rougemont, a name too much like Richmond, is spoken of by King Richard III. :—

Richmond! When last I was at Exeter,
The mayor in courtesy showed me the Castle,
And called it Rougemont; at which name I started,
Because a bard of Ireland told me once
I should not live long after I saw Richmond.

The name is thought to have been derived from the red clay soil of the ground near Exeter. This Castle was built by William the Conqueror, who bestowed it on the husband of his niece Alreda. It was captured and partly burnt by King Stephen, in 1136. The gateway, three bastions, and portions of the rampart are now all that remain, overgrown with luxuriant ivy. The County Sessions House and Assize Courts are built within the Castle Yard. Northernhay is a grove of noble elms.

Powderham Castle, on the west shore of the wide estuary of the Exe, seven miles below Exeter, is the seat of the Earl of Devon, situated in a very extensive park, which is beautifully wooded. The mansion has a stately aspect, but has been so modernised as to lose its original character of a lordly feudal castle. Powderham has belonged to the Courtenay family since early in the fourteenth century.

Ottery St. Mary, a little market town on the river Otter, eleven miles east of Exeter, has a fine old collegiate church of St. Mary and St. Edward, built chiefly by Bishops Bronecombe and Grandison, from 1257 to 1340. This, as well as Powderham and Rougemont Castle, is the subject of one of the small engravings on a page of Devonshire scenes. There is not much else to be remarked of Ottery, but that Coleridge the poet, and his distinguished relatives now living, Sir John Coleridge and Sir John Duke Coleridge, father and son, were natives of this quiet place.

One of the most interesting places on the South Devon coast is Dartmouth, which has a picturesque site on the steep hill overlooking a landlocked harbour or estuary, one of the greatest naval ports of England in the times of our Plantagenet Kings. The towers remaining of Dartmouth Castle belong to the reign of Henry VIII. St. Saviour's Church is a fine cruciform building of the fourteenth century, with rich decorative carvings of wood in the interior, and is worthy of the visitor's inspection.

Not far from that fashionable watering-place Torquay, and under the guardianship of the curator of the Torquay Museum, is the famous limestone cavern, named Kent's Hole, in which were found the bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, wolf, bear, and hyena—beasts of prey that formerly roamed in the gloomy forests of prehistoric Britain. Along with these were found the stone arrow-heads, spear-heads, and knives of a forgotten race of people. The roof of this cavern, or series of caverns, is hung with stalactites formed by the dripping of water charged with lime.

Between Torquay and Totnes, a few miles inland from the shore of Torbay, are two places of antiquarian interest, Compton Castle, which was a seat of the Pole family; and Berry Pomeroy Castle, which is a grand old ruin. Dartmoor, the great wilderness of granite rocks and barren heath in the interior of Devon, must be described more fully in connection with the military manoeuvres to be performed there. Its "tors" or projecting crags, on the summit of every rising ground, and its curious artificial combinations of huge blocks of stone, as in the cromlech called the Spinster's Rock, ascribed to the Druids or some Celtic agents, give this region a very weird aspect. The moorland villages or little towns were till lately quite out of the reach of the ordinary traffic. Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, with its tall Perpendicular church, finds place among the subjects of our Artist's sketches.

A return, obtained on the motion of Mr. Plimsoll, has been presented to the House of Commons "of the crews of merchant ships who have been committed to prison in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 for refusing to proceed to sea; showing the number of men in each case, the name of the ship, and the term of imprisonment, together with the reason alleged by the seamen for refusing to go to sea." The total number committed was, it appears, 1638: 1352 in England and Wales, 109 in Scotland, and 177 in Ireland.

The annual Nottingham regatta took place on the river Trent last week. As some valuable prizes were offered, many competitors came from all parts of the country. The Tradesmen's Plate prize, £27 10s., was won easily by Ills, of Kew; the President's Plate, value £20, by the Bedford Argonaut crew; the Vice-President's Plate, by T. V. Brooks, West London Rowing Club; the Mayor's Cup, for senior scullers, was won also by Brooks, of London; and the Corporation Plate, value £50, open to amateurs, by the Sunderland crew. A yacht-race, which brought out half a dozen competitors, was won easily by the Camilla, managed by Captain Goddard, of Lincoln. The canoe-race, over land and water, was won by Tootell, of Nottingham, two others competing.—The Worcester Regatta was held on the Severn last week, under favourable auspices, and drew together a crowded attendance. The chief race of the meeting—the Town Plate, value £30, for four-oared clinker-built boats—brought two crews from Burton, one from Bristol, one from Bath, and one from Cheltenham, besides two local crews. The final heat was rowed off by the Hereford and Cheltenham crews, and was won by the former easily. Other races of an important character made up the card.

Archæology of the Month.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland this year holds its congress at Exeter; it commenced on the 29th ult., and will occupy up to the following Tuesday, Aug. 3. The president of the meeting is the Earl of Devon, and the following are the presidents of sections:—Antiquities, Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., F.S.A. Architecture, Archdeacon Freeman; vice-president, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., F.S.A. History, Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P. Papers will be read daily, and the excursions include, of course, Dartmoor, which will be visited under the guidance of Mr. G. W. Ormerod, M.A., F.G.S. Amongst other places visited are Totnes, Bury Pomeroy, Compton Castle, Ford Abbey, Powderham Castle, &c.

The Rev. F. Spurrell has described to the Archæological Institute the stone coffin of Ingelrica, foundress of Hatfield Priory, Essex, which had been found in some restoration works, of twelfth-century date. Mr. Nightingale has also exhibited a damask tablecloth, in which are woven figures of St. George and the Dragon, with the arms of Queen Elizabeth and Anne Boleyn, portrait of Queen Elizabeth, border of point-lace, &c.

Mr. P. Gervais publishes a paper describing the animal remains which have been brought to light by Mr. E. Pietto, during his exploration of the bone cavern of Gourdan, in the Haute Garonne. These remains consist chiefly of the bones of the reindeer, broken by man, and associated with the bones of other mammals and of certain birds and fishes.

The Water-Gate built for York House remains at the south end of Buckingham-street, Strand, though in a ruinous state, the Portland stone ornamentation of the front (though the work of Inigo Jones, Nicholas Stone, and Kearne, the "jarmian") being defaced and much obliterated. It has been proposed to raise the gate and make it an entrance into the garden of the Thames Embankment from Buckingham-street, though it is uncertain by whom this work will be undertaken. The stonework has still a picturesque appearance, backed by the trees and shrubs on the river-bank.

The residence of the late General Fox, in Addison-road, at the north-west angle of Holland Park, is about to pass into other hands. The gardens and lawns, for the most part planted and laid out by the General himself, face the Uxbridge-road; and here still stand "some of the elms that formed part of the avenue of Holland Park, and under which Addison probably walked and sat."

The North Oxfordshire Archæological Society, at its annual excursion, have inspected the restored churches of Handborough and Northleigh, and then proceeded to the valley of the River Evenlode, where they viewed the remains of a large Roman villa, with a tessellated pavement, constructed over a hypocaust, the bath still retaining its leaden service pipe. Another Roman villa was discovered near the above about 1713, in the parish of Stonefield, but its site is forgotten.

The restoration of St. Alban's Abbey is still progressing, though we regret to hear that before long it will have to be suspended, as the greater part of the £15,000 collected for repairs has been expended. While the work of restoration is proceeding, the nave of the abbey is temporarily fitted up for Divine service.

The remains of the church and conventual buildings of Louth Park Abbey have been disinterred by Mr. W. Allison, who has laid bare the entire plan of the church, chapter house, cloister-court, &c. In the chapter-house the stone coffins of two of the abbots have been discovered.

The Yorkshire Archæological Society have made an excursion to Doncaster and its neighbourhood, visiting Arksey Church, lately restored; Kirk Sandal Church, and its Norman remains; Barnby Dun Church, the churches of Fishlake, Hartfield, and Doncaster.

The Sheffield Archæological and Archæological Society, jointly with the Sheffield Naturalists Club, have made an excursion to Bolsterstone and Bradfield, the party managing to see the Bardyke, the site of a battle between the ancient Britons and Romans, and the supposed remains of a famous Druidical circle. Bradfield church was inspected, and the Saxon camp near it explored.

According to the *Bristol Times*, Silbury Hill, Wilts, a mound of little value, excepting an archæological point of view, although covering an area of 7a. 3p., with a height of 135 ft., has been bought by Sir John Lubbock for £500, and thus saved from destruction.

On the summit of Humbledown Hill, about 300 ft. above the sea level, half a mile west of Bishopwearmouth, in excavating for a reservoir, two sun-dried urns have been discovered, filled with bones and fragments. These urns are supposed to be of ancient British origin, belonging to the Brigantes. Except on the neighbouring heights of Tunstall Hill, and at Trimdon, no instances have occurred in the county of Durham of the finding of urns of a similar description.

The Surrey Archæological Society have held their annual excursion, meeting at Wallington station, and thence proceeding to Carshalton church, by Merton Abbey, to Merton church, and then to Caesar's Camp at Wimbledon.

In removing a portion of the "old New Inn," in the Old Bailey, and in excavations for new buildings at the printing works of Messrs. Petter and Galpin, at a depth of about twelve feet below the surface, has been discovered a stone coffin, containing human remains. The dimensions are 7 ft. 9 in. long, 2½ ft. wide, and 3 ft. deep. The coffin and remains have been removed to the Corporation Museum, Guildhall.

An interesting tessellated pavement has been discovered, at the depth of seven feet only, on the site of old buildings recently taken down on the north side of Bishopsgate-street. Within the portion exposed comprises the red-brick bordering—a guilloche pattern, with trefoils in red, white, and black, carefully worked in small tesserae, in the usual mortar of pounded brick and lime. It originally formed part of a large and elegant design extending beneath the roadway. Its proximity to the surface indicates a period late in the Roman occupation, the average depth of such remains in this locality being about twelve or thirteen feet. A record of its existence has been made by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, but the remains have, unfortunately, been covered in. This discovery has been made near Crosby Hall, and two years ago was made another find opposite; and Roman pavements have at various times been found hereabout in Austinfriars, Wormwood and Old Broad streets, Threadneedle-street, &c.

Near Whitby several fine specimens of Roman weapons, utensils, and implements have recently been dug up on the moors adjoining the Guisborough high road.

The Congress of the British Archæological Association will be held from Monday, Aug. 18, to Saturday inclusive. The Association will assemble at Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, then visit the Shrewsbury Monuments in the parish church, and proceed to Sheffield Manor and to Broomhall. The other attractions for the Congress include Beaulieu Priory, Worksop Priory, Steateley and Thorpe Salvin; excursions to Roche Abbey and Rotherham Church and Bridge; excursions to Berry Bridge

for the Roman Station at Stark, thence to Almondbury and Castle Hill; to Conisborough Castle and Church, Edlington, and Tickill Castle; the remarkable earthworks at Bradfield, Wortley, and Wharncliffe Lodge and Chase.

Saint John's Gate has been sold to the English Order of the Knights of St. John, and is to be restored to face an important thoroughfare—viz., the new street now being formed from Old-street to Oxford-street.

The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society have held their general meeting in the Great Hall of Hampton Court Palace, the Rev. F. Hugo describing the manor of Hampton as in Domesday Book, and bringing its history down to the thirteenth century, and next to the sixteenth, when Wolsey pulled down the old manor house, and constructed the palace pretty much as it now appears, though the great hall was the work of Henry VIII. The splendid brickwork of the eastern front is by Sir Christopher Wren, the carvings being mostly the work of Grinling Gibbons.

A very curious paper has been read before the Society of Antiquaries, by the Dean of Westminster, describing the tomb of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey. The details are too interesting for compression here.

The Cambrian Archaeological Association will hold its annual meeting next week at Knighton, in Radnorshire. The president elect, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, M.P., will deliver the inaugural address on Monday evening. There will be excursions on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th to places of interest in the surrounding neighbourhood, including, of course, Offa's Dyke, which is visible close at hand, and the castles of Wigmore, Clun, Hopton, and Castle-cwm-Arran, the camp of Caractacus, British camps near Llandewy, and Brandon Camp. A museum of antiquities, ornaments, manuscripts, &c., will also be formed.

THE WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster-General, in his report for 1872, says that the number of post offices in the United Kingdom was increased last year by nearly 300; so that there are now upwards of 12,200, of which nearly 870 are head offices. The number of road letter-boxes was increased by over 700; making a total of nearly 8400. Thus, the whole number of postal receptacles is now upwards of 20,600, as compared with about 14,800 ten years ago, and with little more than 4500 before the establishment of penny postage in 1840. In London alone there are now more than 1500 such receptacles. At nearly 450 places free deliveries have been established for the first time; and at more than 800 other places the deliveries have been extended in their area or increased in number.

The number of letters in 1871, as stated in the last report, was nearly 915,000,000; but since that report was written grave doubts have arisen regarding the accuracy of some of the returns on which the statement was made; and a strict examination has shown that the real number was probably about 870,000,000. Beginning with the last quarter of 1872, such a system of check-counting has now been established as will in future bring to light any considerable error which a postmaster may make in his return. In my next report, therefore, I shall be able to give the number of letters with confidence. The same remarks apply to the numbers of post-cards, newspapers, and book-packets, which were respectively entered in the report for 1871 at 75,000,000, 99,000,000, and 103,000,000.

As on a previous occasion, arrangements were made to provide postal accommodation for the troops assembled last year for the autumnal manoeuvres at the Blandford and Pewsey camps. At these camps 130,000 letters were dispatched, and 200,000 letters, with nearly 3000 newspapers, received.

The number of letters which, owing to wrong addresses and other causes, found their way to the returned letter office did not greatly differ from the number of 1871, being about 3,600,000. Of these about 170,000 were sent back to foreign countries, and of the remainder it was found practicable to re-issue with corrected addresses, or to return to the senders, upwards of 3,000,000, or more than eleven-twelfths. About 88,000 of the undelivered letters contained property of different kinds (being an increase of about ten per cent upon the previous year), and of these more than 300 had no address, although containing coin or bank notes.

Besides the property thus posted, there were 2700 valuable books which, owing to careless packing or weak envelopes, escaped from their covers, but were recorded so as to allow of their being traced if inquired for; and more than 51,000 postage-stamps were found loose in the different post offices.

The total number of letters posted last year without any address was upwards of 15,000, being about 500 more than in the previous year.

In regard to the carelessness and recklessness in posting letters, the Postmaster-General remarks that the heedlessness with which risks are sometimes run is astounding; but of all cases that have come before him, one of the most surprising relates to what is generally regarded as an exemplar of caution and prudence—viz., a Scotch bank, from which an unregistered letter was lately sent, containing an uncrossed cheque for £500, which was stolen and quickly cashed.

Mr. J. D. Marwick, late Town Clerk of Edinburgh, has been presented with his portrait painted in full-length, by Mr. Herdman, R.S.A., as a token of the good wishes which have followed him to Glasgow from a large circle of friends.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt was on Monday present by invitation at a dinner of the Odd Fellows and Foresters of Oxford, the chair being occupied by Mr. A. W. Hall, who is the recognised Conservative candidate at the next election, and who, in proposing "The City Members," paid a high compliment both to Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Harcourt. The latter, in a speech of thanks, observed that the present Parliament has diminished the taxation of the country by three millions, and has also passed, however incompletely, the Judicature Bill.

The 46th Middlesex Volunteers were inspected, last Saturday, by Colonel Shipley, C.B. The full number of men required by Government were present. At the close of the proceedings the inspecting officer desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bennet to express to the regiment his satisfaction with the appearance of the men and the manner in which the several evolutions had been performed.—On the same day the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers were entertained by one of their officers (Captain Davies) in his beautiful grounds, Little Blake Hall, Wanstead. After some spirited drill on Wanstead Flats, the officers and men, numbering about 400, and about 200 non-military guests (ladies and gentlemen), sat down to a sumptuous dinner in a spacious tent; and this was followed by outdoor entertainments, aided by the services of the regimental band.—On Monday the Berks battalion of volunteers, under Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, marched to Windsor Great Park, and encamped upon Queen Anne's Meadow, near the site of the late review. A detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company arrived at Windsor, on Saturday, with three guns, and have encamped near the Berks battalion.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The annual concert of the students of this institution took place, on Saturday afternoon, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Pianoforte performances, as heretofore, formed the chief features of the programme; and these again attested the excellence of the system of instruction which prevails at this establishment. Miss Pamphill in Sir Sterndale Bennett's caprice in E, Mr. Fitton in the first movement of Beethoven's concerto in E flat, Miss Bagelhole in Spohr's quintet with wind instruments, Miss Conolly in the first portion of Schumann's concerto, and Miss Curtis in the two last movements of that of Mendelssohn in D minor—all proved themselves worthy pupils of an institution which has done so much for the advancement of musical art in England.

The vocal performances were above the average of former years, as proved by Misses J. Jones, N. Goode, Beasley, Mayfield, Bagnall, Edouard, and Bolton; and Messrs. D. Thomas, Wadmore, Pope, and Howells in various solo and concerted pieces. Besides the instrumental performances already specified Messrs. Reed and Szczepanowski executed two movements of Spohr's concertante for two violins in B minor with brilliant mechanism, and Mr. Done played Bach's pedal organ fugue in C minor with good command of the instrument.

Specimens of progress in orchestral composition were offered in portions of symphonies by Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Florence Marshall, Mr. Wingham, and Mr. Eaton Fanning.

Between the two divisions of the concert Sir Sterndale Bennett read an address, and Mrs. Gladstone distributed medals as follows:—Female Department—Silver medals: Miss Emily A. Troup, Miss Elizabeth Conolly, Miss Amy E. Turner Burnett, Miss Mary Taylor, Miss Jessie Jones, and Miss N. A. Goode. Bronze medals: Miss Emma Cornish, Miss Isabella W. M'Carty, Miss Eliza J. Hopkins, Miss Emma L. Beasley, Miss Llewellyn Bagnall, Miss Alice Mary Curtis, Miss Lavinia Sheehan, Miss Johanna Ludovici, and Miss Beata Francis. Male Department—Silver medals: Master Harry Walker and Mr. W. A. Howells. Bronze medals: Mr. Frederick Weekes, Mr. Frederick Done, Mr. Bernard E. Elmenhorst, Mr. J. L. Wadmore, and Mr. Henry A. Pope. Other prizes, chiefly books and letters of commendation, were awarded to many students who had distinguished themselves. Mr. W. Macfarren, recently appointed conductor to the establishment, directed most of the performances. The Royal Academy of Music is now in a more flourishing condition, and has a larger number of students, than at any period since its foundation, half a century ago.

The next specialty in London music will be the Promenade Concerts, directed by M. Riviere, to commence on Aug. 16. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, sister of the great prima donna, and Mr. Levey, the well-known performer on the cornet-à-piston, are engaged.

The recent death of Herr Ferdinand David has removed one of the most sterling violinists of the school of which Spohr was the acknowledged head. Herr David was for many years concertmeister at Leipsic, where he was principal violin at the renowned Gewandhaus concerts, and professor at the Conservatoire. He was one of the most intimate friends of Mendelssohn, who wrote for him the fine concerto which almost parallels in value Beethoven's one great work of the kind. It was for Herr David, too, that Mendelssohn added his masterly pianoforte accompaniment to Bach's chaconne for violin solo (in D minor). The deceased violinist produced many excellent compositions for his instrument, besides having edited a valuable collection of pieces by the older writers for it.

THEATRES.

The close of the season causes the announcement of the last nights of Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama of "Man and Wife" at the Prince of Wales's, and the last week of Mr. George Conquest, and the drama of "The Snaefell," at the Gaiety.

The Royalty has been opened for three or four nights, nominally for the annual benefit of Mr. Edward Hastings, with three or more new pieces, but really for the trial of a new company previous to a provincial tour. The company is called "Varieties Comedy, Drama, and Burlesque Company." The entertainment commenced with a new drama in one act by Mr. T. W. Speight, entitled "Salt Tears." The story is simple, and somewhat French in its treatment, which we may characterise as neat, and leading up to a pathetic situation on which the curtain falls with effect. At the commencement of the play we find that Ben Briney, an old fisherman (Mr. E. W. Sinclair), has aided in saving the life of Lady Janet Trevor (Miss F. Taylor) and her husband, Sir Harry. The lady takes refuge in Ben's cottage, and, in the end, turns out to be his own daughter. The recognition is brought about by an old salt, Jem Riley, played with great force and discrimination by Mr. J. Bisson. This piece was followed by a burlesque, entitled "The Marble Maiden; or, Zampa in Miniature." The business of this extravaganza is skilfully arranged, so as to be brought within the means of small theatres, and is supported by a respectable company. The author is Mr. G. M. Layton, and the music is selected from Offenbach and Hervé. It adds much to the liveliness of the action. Miss Blanche Carlton, as Zampa, shows much promise; and Mr. Sinclair, in the rôle of Daniele, Zampa's lieutenant, was very amusing. Of the other pieces, including "The Female Iago," we cannot speak at present. If successful in the country, no doubt they will all return to London in due course, and then claim the attention they merit.

Mr. Ryder took his benefit, on Friday week, at the Queen's, when Miss Neilson supported the part of Juliet in Shakspeare's immortal love-tragedy. This eminent artist will shortly return to America.

The Civil Service Commissioners have given notice that an open competition for second-class and supplementary clerkships in the Civil Service will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, on Tuesday, Oct. 21 next. Preliminary examinations will be held in the same towns on Sept. 5 and 19, and on Oct. 3. No information has yet been given respecting the number of appointments to be competed for.

In connection with the autumn manoeuvres the important experiment of moving cavalry by rail is this year being tried. The transit began last Saturday, when the 6th Dragoon Guards were conveyed in four trains from Farnborough to Exeter. The journey occupied from eight to ten hours. Other regiments for the camp on Dartmoor have followed. The troops at Dartmoor were on Tuesday exercised at brigade drills, and the volunteers also received instruction in tent-pitching.—Considerable progress has been made by the Royal Engineers at Cannock Chase in preparing the ground for the encampment of the two divisions which are to take part in the forthcoming manoeuvres. Wells are being bored to supply water, and roads made to facilitate the movements of troops. A noticeable feature of the operations will be the crossing of the river Trent by means of a pontoon bridge laid down by the A troop Royal Engineers.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE.

Russian papers not being allowed, without special permission, to dilate upon events in the Imperial family, the comments upon the coming marriage are few. There is, however (says the Berlin Correspondent of the *Times*), no doubt that the announcement of the Royal betrothal has been most sympathetically received at St. Petersburg, both on account of the sincere interest felt in the amiable Princess, and also as an earnest of good relations between the two countries to whom the affianced belong. Her Imperial Highness Princess Maria Alexandrovna is honorary Colonel of the Yamburg Regiment of Uhans; and her photograph in the uniform of this gallant troop, crakka on head, with the white sultana gracefully hanging down, certainly makes her the most charming officer in the service of all the Russias. It is asserted that the marriage will be celebrated in January, and that Queen Victoria has held out hopes of honouring the ceremony with her presence. Her Majesty's arrival in the Russian capital would certainly be appreciated as one of the most gratifying events in the history of the Court, and perhaps even of the country. It is believed in Russia that Count Schouvaloff, when he visited England a few months ago in order to arrange the Asiatic difficulty, was at the same time commissioned to settle certain preliminary questions incidental to the matrimonial project recently announced.

The following article on the subject is translated by the correspondent quoted from the *Golos*:—“Notwithstanding his youth, the illustrious betrothed of the Grand Duchess has enriched his mind by long and profitable travelling. When his life was attempted in Australia, as also on other occasions, he showed great courage and uncommon firmness of character. His noble frankness, his brilliant and cultivated intellect, his exceeding amiability and affability, have gained for him the sincere attachment of all those who were fortunate enough to come in contact with him. As the nephew of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Alfred is the heir of that duchy, and, after his uncle's death, will be one of the Princes of the German Empire. The news of Prince Alfred's betrothal to the most august daughter of his Majesty the Emperor has been received in England with the utmost joy and satisfaction. The organs of all political parties alike admit that a marriage with the only daughter of the Russian Emperor is the most brilliant match any European Prince could have aspired to. Although not attaching much political importance to this alliance in an age in which national interests are more powerful than dynastic connections, the English papers are in hopes that the event will strengthen the good relations existing between the two largest and most powerful empires of Europe. In point of fact, they look upon the marriage as another pledge of the preservation of peace in Europe. There is no doubt that in all Russia the joyful event excites the same sympathetic feelings and good wishes as in England.”

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The conference which was held between the coalowners and colliers at Cardiff last Saturday resulted in a concession of the statutory ton as the future standard measure, but on condition of a proportionate reduction in wages. The other claim of the men to be paid for small coals was refused, and there is still some apprehension of a lock-out.

On Saturday about 20,000 persons assembled at the Speech-House at Blakeney, on the occasion of the colliers, miners, and ironworkers' demonstration. Four thousand five hundred union men met, having in their procession twenty banners and as many brass bands. The speakers were Messrs. Mountjoy, Forest, and Owen, of Staffordshire; William Brown, of Staffordshire; and William Pickard, of Wigan. A resolution was passed in favour of the weighing clause in the Mines Bill. A vote of confidence in the amalgamated association was carried, as was also a congratulatory resolution on the good relations existing between masters and men in Dean Forest.

A meeting of the File Manufacturers' Association was held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, yesterday week, when it was resolved to increase the wages of the cutlers and forgers something like 5 per cent.

A large demonstration of miners belonging to the South Yorkshire Miners' Association was held, on Monday, at Barnsley. Nearly 11,000 pitmen walked in procession to the Queen's Recreation Grounds, where a mass meeting was held. It was estimated that nearly 40,000 people assembled to witness the proceedings, which were of a very interesting character. The chief speakers were Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Lloyd Jones, and Mr. Plimsoll. The latter, on rising to support the resolution sympathising with the efforts of sailors, was loudly cheered.

Fifteen colliers have been fined £5 each by the Rotherham magistrates for breaking their contract with the Holmes Colliery Company. Defendants represented 700 men and boys who struck work at the company's pit because of their pay being insufficient and their lives endangered through the accumulation of gas.

The executive council of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union held a special meeting, on Tuesday, at Leamington, and arranged that, about the 9th inst., Mr. Arch, the president, shall proceed to Ireland and visit the centres where the movement has been inaugurated, accompanied by Mr. Cox, the Belper magistrate, with a view to prevent Irish harvesters unfairly competing with English labourers. Mr. Arch will then proceed to Canada to organise a system of emigration in connection with the union to that Dominion. Mr. Arch has had a conference with an influential American gentleman, who will take a thousand families on his estate, and find land and stock, to be paid for by arrangement. The secretary of the union has announced that 10,000 men can obtain free passages to Queensland, the Queensland Legislature having voted £150,000 for the purposes of introducing farm labourers and other classes of workmen and servants into that colony.—The pleasant little town of Sevenoaks was, on Tuesday, the scene of a fête organised by the committee of the union. There was a large attendance of labourers connected with West Kent, and many of them were accompanied by their wives and children. There are now 1400 labourers enrolled as members in the district.

The progress made in elementary education in the course of the last few years is borne witness to by the exhaustive analysis which the report of the Committee of Council on Education, 1872-3, contains under the heads of supply of accommodation, local organisation, the teaching power employed, attendance, with the means for improving the same, and the instruction of the scholars.

A gentleman and lady, apparently about twenty-five years of age, named Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of London, have been staying at Ilfracombe about six weeks. On Tuesday afternoon, nothing having been seen of them, the room was entered, and they were found nearly dead. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but they are in a doubtful state. The gentleman had first tried to hang himself, and both afterwards swallowed laudanum. Mr. Hall has written messages in Latin, German, and Greek.



EXETER CATHEDRAL.



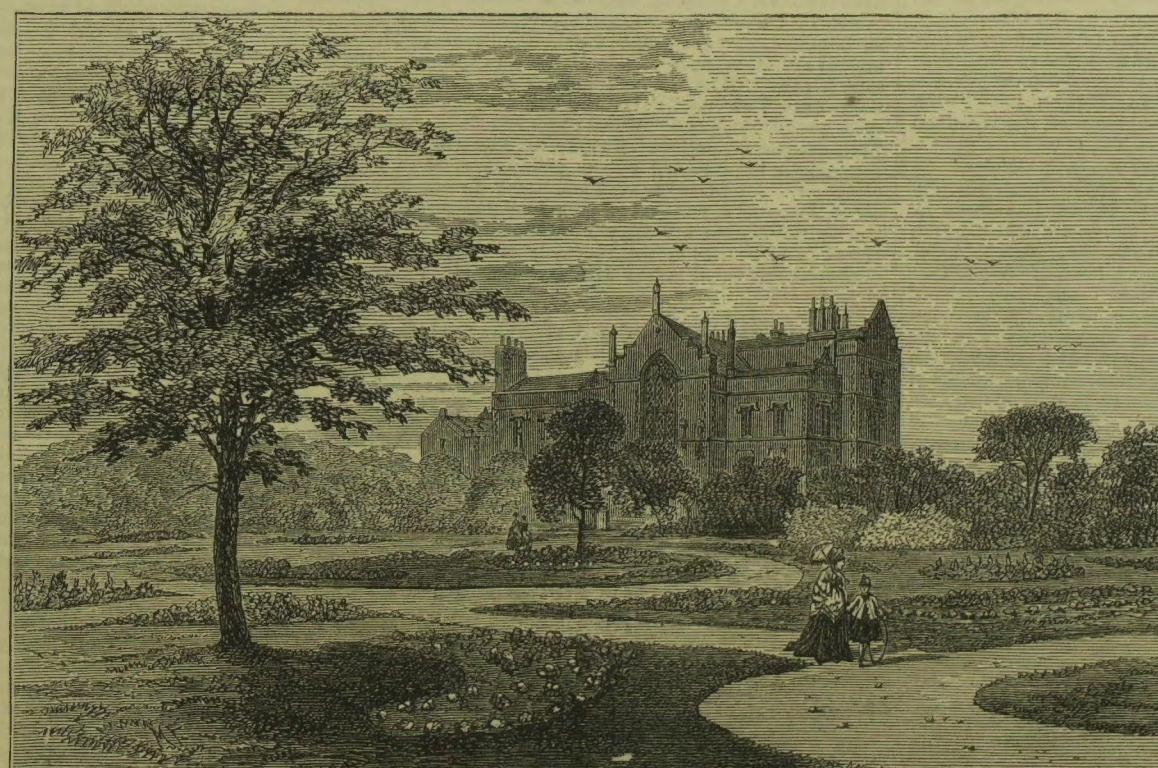
STATUE OF GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, FOR CALCUTTA, NOW IN WATERLOO-PLACE, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

Mr. Foley, R.A., has again proved himself one of the very first sculptors of our time, native or foreign. Little as sculpture seems to be appreciated or even understood among us, high as the spirit of partisanship in favour of certain practitioners seems to run, it is universally admitted that the bronze equestrian statue of Sir Jas. Outram, temporarily erected in Waterloo-place, is a work of unrivalled power and originality. The statue, which is considerably beyond lifesize, was executed for subscribers in India, and has been several years in progress, Sir James having sat for the portraiture on his return from India till his departure to the south of France on account of failing health. The present site of the statue, between the Athenaeum and the Senior United Service Clubs, is somewhat similar to that of its final destination in Calcutta. It will there be placed opposite the Asiatic Society, and near the principal Government offices and clubs. It will stand near the statue of Lord Hardinge, another chef-d'œuvre of Mr. Foley; and to these will ultimately be joined an equestrian statue of Lord Canning, by the same sculptor. In the present work Mr. Foley has daringly represented a degree of action in the

fiery Arab, but more especially in the attitude of the fearless horseman, which has never been attempted, so far as we remember, by any sculptor. The idea, or motive, of the composition is this:—Sir James Outram is heading an attack, or charge, and, finding himself too far in advance,

violently reins back his horse's head; the animal, perforce, subjected instantly by the master hand, extends and stiffens the fore leg on the ground to arrest his course in full career, whilst the disengaged leg is retracted and thrown up almost to the chest. At the same moment the General swings round till

his right hand, with the hilt of the sabre, rests on the horse's quarter, and his face, which wears a most inspiring expression, combining encouragement and command that will brook no hesitating obedience, looks towards the rear in the supposed direction of his men. This turning backwards of the rider's figure is a most bold innovation. In the Marcus Aurelius, at Rome, in the great equestrian statues of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, and in all modern works of the same kind, the rider's head looks more or less to the front. Mr. Foley has not departed from precedent without having to make some serious sacrifices; but, on the other hand, he has gained, as we think, counterbalancing advantages. Seen from the rear and the left, the grouping is certainly more remarkable for energy than for elegance. But viewed from the right (as we have engraved it), the composition



STAMFORD PUBLIC PARK, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

has incomparable spirit, power, and expressiveness. After the tame and lifeless effigies to which we are accustomed, it is an enormous relief to meet with a work of English sculpture eminently original and full of vigour and truth, if not equally satisfactory from every point of view. Even in reference to the abstract principles of monumental sculpture, there is, however, little room for adverse criticism of Mr. Foley's innovation. It is sheer nonsense to pretend that a statue can be equally interesting, and its lines equally agreeable all round; and the noble qualities of this work are appreciable from as wide an area as most works of its class. Moreover, the destined situation of the statue, its associates, and the character of the person represented, alike justify the sculptor's treatment. It will stand, as we have said, opposite the building of the Asiatic Society, as it now stands before the Athenaeum. Lord Canning is, we hear, to be represented in repose, as befits a Viceroy. The comparatively slight action of Lord Hardinge is equally suitable to a Commander-in-Chief; whilst the leading characteristics of Sir James Outram, when in the field, were, as in his statue, impetuous heroism and dashing horsemanship. We need hardly add that the modelling and execution of the group throughout are most conscientious and masterly. The statue is to be shipped for Calcutta in a few weeks, and we cannot but regret that a work which would go far to redeem the character of our public monuments should, like the Lord Hardinge and so many other of the finest works of our best sculptor, be lost to this country. A repetition cast would be comparatively inexpensive, and, even in the interests of art alone, it will be a public disgrace if so great an achievement should be suffered to pass from us when with a small effort it might be virtually preserved. We have only to state, in addition, that the statue has been cast in bronze by Messrs. R. Masefield and Co., of Manor-street, Chelsea.

STAMFORD PARK, ASHTON.

The busy cotton-manufacturing town of Ashton-under-Lyne, seven or eight miles east of Manchester, is connected by manorial and territorial proprietorship with the Earl of Stamford and Warrington (Grey of Groby), who has an "Old Hall," with a feudal dungeon, adjacent to the town. His Lordship has made the town a liberal gift of some twenty-five acres of valuable land, with the remission of a chief rent upon other land, towards the formation of a public park for the people. The effort to obtain such a park began with the bequest of £300 a year for that purpose by the late Mr. Samuel Oldham, who died in 1855, and it has been most actively promoted by Mr. J. R. Coulthart, who was, if we mistake not, lately Mayor of the borough; while there is also a Mayor of the manor, in the person of Mr. J. Fletcher. Large donations have been made by Mr. F. Astley and others, and a fair amount has been raised by subscription among the working classes. The park is made of ground adjoining Highfield House, lately occupied by Mr. A. Harrison, which is shown in our view. The opening ceremony took place on Saturday, the 12th inst., which was observed as a general town holiday. There was a procession through Katherine-street, Richmond-street, Chester-square, and Stamford-street, in which some of the Town Council of Ashton, the magistrates, the clergy, and many of the inhabitants, with Mr. T. W. Mellor, M.P., Mr. Coulthart, Mr. H. Hall, and the Mayor of the manor, with the Mayor of Stalybridge, bore the leading parts, followed by the trades and friendly societies. At Highfield House they were met by the Earl and Countess, Mr. Francis Astley, lord of the manor of Dukinfield, and Sir Willoughby Jones. The members of the park committee, headed by Mr. George Mellor, presented an address to his Lordship, as did also Mr. Coulthart, for the inhabitants of Ashton, and Mr. R. Bates, the Mayor of Stalybridge, for that neighbouring borough. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington made an appropriate reply, and declared the park open. These proceedings were accompanied with singing and prayer. There was a banquet in the volunteers' drill-shed that evening.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Raising of Lazarus," an oratorio by J. F. Barnett, has been published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., in that convenient large octavo form which has lately been so generally adopted for works intended for wide circulation. Of the composition now referred to we spoke in some detail on the recent occasion of its first performance in public, at St. James's Hall, and therefore need now only record its appearance in print, in a handsome edition, at a moderate price, that brings it within general reach.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have been contributing rather largely of late to the stock of pianoforte music. From Mr. T. M. Mudie we have two very pleasant pieces—a "Serenade" and "Victoria, Allegro à la Militaire"—the first a graceful movement in the nocturne style, the other a spirited march. Mr. Charles Salaman's "Saltarello" is full of the impulsive spirit of the popular Roman dance, which is analogous to the Neapolitan "Tarantella." "Le Jaguar," by the Chevalier de Kontski, is a waltz, in which the rhythm of that form is well preserved. A name less familiar to us than that of the distinguished Polish pianist is appended to three pianoforte pieces—"Le bon retour," "L'étoile rouge," and "La fontaine." In these M. Lafuente displays a good knowledge of the resources of the instrument.

The monthly publication of "The Songs of Wales," by Messrs. Cramer and Co., is progressing well. As we recently stated, in our notice of the first number, the work is edited by Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), the well-known harpist, who has furnished accompaniments for the pianoforte or harp. The collection comprises—with many additions—much that appeared in the publications of the late John Parry (Bardd Alaw), George Thomson, and others; some of the melodies being given as vocal solos, others as part-songs; and the interest of the work is enhanced by copious historical notes and a preface containing an account of the bards, bardic institutions, and minstrelsy of Wales. Five parts have now appeared—seven more being promised to complete a volume which will possess a value far beyond the price at which it is issued.

Miss Elizabeth Philp is both indefatigable and successful in the production of songs and ballads. In the latter style we have three new specimens of her industry—"Restored," "Marguerite's Letter," and "The Hidden Chord," each of a somewhat serious cast, and all offering good scope for expressive singing. In her setting of the French lines of M. Prudhomme, "Le Soupir," Miss Philp has produced a pretty vocal romance.

Mr. J. L. Hatton's series of original songs, with German and English words (the English text by Mrs. Oliphant), commences with, No. 1, "Mysterious Serenade" ("Himmels-Ständchen"), and, No. 2, "The Chapel" ("Die Kapelle"). The first is full of fancy, and the second has a serious character appropriate to the subject. These are also issued by Messrs. Cramer, who have recently made further welcome contributions to drawing-room vocal pieces in "The Village Fête," song, words and music by Louisa Gray, the thoroughly English style of which is

well contrasted by the Italian sprightliness of "Brunetta," a ballad by F. Rizarelli, which has found favour with some eminent singers, including Madame Sinico and Signori Gardoni and Cogoni. "Sleep, baby darling," a lullaby, by Mrs. Alfred Phillips, is in the six-eight tempo conventionally associated with slumber-songs, the characteristics of which style are well preserved in this piece.

Messrs. Augener and Co., of Newgate-street, are doing good service to the cause of classical music by various new editions of the works of great masters. Some of Robert Schumann's finest pianoforte compositions have been issued by this firm, revised and edited by Herr Pauer. Among these are the characteristic "Kreisleriana," and the charming series of pianoforte duets—op. 82 (Zwölf clavierstücke für grosse und Kleine Kinder), op. 109 (Ball Scenen), and op. 130 (Kinder Ball).

From the same publishers we have also two valuable collections of overtures—one consisting of adaptations, by Herr Pauer, for two performers on the pianoforte: the other series being arrangements, by Mr. Ebenezer Prout, for pianoforte and harmonium, in which shape much of the original orchestral effect is obtained, the latter instrument serving as a representative of the wind band of the score. In closeness of transcription and faithful reflection of the originals Mr. Prout's arrangements bear internal evidence of being made from the full orchestral scores.

Sir Julius' Benedict's song, "Love at Sea" (words by the late H. F. Chorley), is a recent addition to the now extensive catalogue of Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. A graceful and pleasing melody is here allied to a skilfully-written accompaniment, in which the triplet figure prevails and gives a variety to the general effect. Another welcome piece of the same class, also by a distinguished composer, is Mr. Henry Smart's song "In the morning." Here some characteristic verses by Mr. F. Enoch are charmingly set to music, in which simplicity is preserved without loss of interest or approach to commonplace. "The voice of song" and "The old ballad" are two of a set of three songs composed by W. Lovell Phillips. The first, in twelve-eight tempo, has a flowing and attractive melody, supported by an animated accompaniment—the second being somewhat simpler in construction, while yet fully as interesting. Among other publications by Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. are—a pretty arietta, "Non m'ascolta," by Il Cavaliere Fabio Campana; an effective duet, "The Lark," for mezzo-soprano voices, by Ignace Gibsone; a characteristic vocal romanza, "La Visione," by Giuseppe Romano (who must have written extensively, as this piece is classed as opus 163); a "Reverie for the Pianoforte," by William Crawford, who has surrounded a cantabile theme with some brilliant ornamentation; and one of Mr. Kuhe's clever transcriptions for the pianoforte, the subject in this case being the vocal piece "Oh! take me to thy heart again."

The beautiful "Spinning Song" from Wagner's opera "Der Fliegende Holländer," has just been published by Messrs. Chappell and Co. in the form of a vocal trio, with words by C. J. Rowe, and an effective arrangement of the orchestral accompaniment for the pianoforte by Dr. Rimbault. Another "Spinning-Song," with words from the same source, has been also adapted by Dr. Rimbault—from the rondo of Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in E minor, op. 90. This is likewise published by Messrs. Chappell, who have recently issued various other vocal pieces. Signor Piatti's hunting-song to Scott's lines, "Waken, lords and ladies gay," has much robust character in the melody, with appropriate quasi horn effects in the accompaniment. "Changed," song, by Louisa Gray, is one of those unpretending but pleasing strains of which there are so many bearing this lady's name. "True to the last," music by Stephen Adams, will afford good scope for declamatory singing. Among the instrumental music lately received from Messrs. Chappell may be specified an effective "Polonaise," for piano solo, by Mr. Ignace Gibsone; "On Guard," a capital cavalry march, by M. E. Silas; an addition to the "Shah" music in another "Royal Persian March," by Michael Watson—a march of a different class, by Walter Spinney, who has written this piece specially for the organ, in the orthodox three-stave form.

The recently-established firm of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. has been active in the issue of many novelties within a brief period. The publication, by this firm, of a neat and cheap edition of Brahms's "Deutsches Requiem," with English words, will interest many, and should find a large sale, for one of the most remarkable productions of modern Germany.

Among compositions of a lighter class, from the same publishers, we may specify "Après tant de jours," song from Chastellard, written by C. A. Swinburne, music composed by Virginia Gabriel—a pretty vocal piece in the style of a French romance. "The Little Chair," words by Robert Reece, music by Berthold Tours, is a ballad in which the sentiment is well expressed both by poet and musician. The name of Mr. S. W. Waley is well known as that of one of our most distinguished musical amateurs, both practical and theoretical. His duet, "The Banner," is a setting of words by Longfellow, which cannot fail to be effective if fairly well sung. From the same hand we have two very pleasing solo vocal pieces, "In der ferne" (words by Uhland) and "Ihr lieben voglein"—each having also an English text. Six songs by the late Bernhard Molique are each of special interest. Their titles are—"Stars of the Summer Night," "The zephyr's pinions are moving," "I know thou dost love me," "O hemlock-tree," "Ye soft blue eyes, good-night," and "When other friends are around me." Each has the distinctness of character and the artistic touch that might be expected in the productions of so eminent a composer. All six songs were composed for Mr. Sims Reeves. Sir J. Benedict's pretty two-part song (for soprano and contralto), "Come to our fairy bower," has pleased greatly in recent performances in the spectacle of "Azurine," and will doubtless find equal favour with drawing-room audiences.

The men and boys employed at Waleswood Colliery were, on Tuesday, released, after an imprisonment of twenty-seven hours, caused by the blowing up of the shaft. Food was supplied to them by means of a rope, and no deaths occurred.

Dublin was visited, on Sunday afternoon, with a dreadful thunderstorm and a heavy downpour of rain.—Continuous thunderstorms prevailed in the north and east of Yorkshire. In the North Riding, at Kelton, a stack was set on fire, a horse killed by lightning, and much timber damaged. In the East Riding seven sheep belonging to Mr. Owston, of Bracken, were killed.—Another thunderstorm of great severity passed over Forfar, Perth, and other Scotch counties, on Sunday afternoon. Near Brechin the river North Esk rose in a few moments to 3 ft. or 4 ft. above its usual level. The framework of a fine bridge in course of erection by Lord Dalhousie was carried away, and nearly twenty tons of wood were swept down the stream. At Crieff, in Perthshire, hailstones of enormous size fell for fully ten minutes. Two young men were tending cows in a field, when the violence of the storm caused them to take shelter under a tree. A flash of lightning passed down the side of the tree under which they were standing, killing one of them instantaneously and rendering the other insensible.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

Crib is, no doubt, a vile phrase; but, for all its vileness, it will probably be applied by very many persons to *The Works of Horace rendered into English Prose*, by James Lonsdale, M.A., and Samuel Lee, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.). The volume belongs to the excellent and, it is to be hoped, popular "Globe" edition; and it contains "a literal rendering of the original." The latter statement might, a long while ago, have caused the very tassels in the college caps of Dr. Busby and Co. to curl with ire, and the very hearts of ten thousand schoolboys to leap with joy; but our age has seen many changes, amongst which the scholastic are by no means the least remarkable. The most irascible head master might possibly, nowadays, listen to a plea for the general use of cribs, and yet not even feel an inclination to flog somebody on the spot (the usual spot); and, on the other hand, the most timid and most incorrigibly idle schoolboy, conscious of the disrepute and desuetude into which the birch-rod and kindred instruments of torture have fallen, might possibly, nowadays, either treat with perfect indifference the appearance of a new and really "stunning" crib, or else contemplate an early and a systematic use of it, and yet experience no premonitory stings in his conscience or in "another place." Indeed, scholastic discipline has been so altered as to destroy the grimly humorous idea connected with the memory of Horace, who, having, by his own account, suffered grievously from the ferule of Orbilius, must have often chuckled in the shades below at the way in which he was daily avenged *a posteriori*—that is, upon the persons of posterity represented by young "Britons at the limit of the world." As to cribs, they are objectionable only when they are used as crutches and not as sticks, to altogether supply the place of and not simply to assist a boy's natural faculties; when they are properly employed there is scarcely more objection to be made to them than to dictionaries. The boy, however, who, not having read a line of his lesson, and having depended entirely upon an ingeniously concealed crib, astonished his master by reading out, "Hi-there-to, the Carthaginian," as if "Hitherto" were a proper name similar to "Himilco," and promptly, upon demand, declined "Hitherto" as a noun-substantive of the third declension, fully deserved the chastisement duly administered. The most exacting of human beings would hardly expect that this version of Horace should have been carefully perused from beginning to end in order that a judgment might be passed upon it; but, so far as perusal has gone, it may be pronounced wonderfully good. There are, it is almost unnecessary to say, points as to which a different interpretation, or at least a suggestion of improvement, might be offered; but, on the whole, it seems to be as nearly perfect as anything of the kind well could be, and it has at least one advantage over the many translations in verse—it does not give us anything that is not in Horace; it gives us no Horace-and-water. Besides, it offers an opportunity of substituting for the parrot-like method of "saying Horace by heart," a rational plan of seeing whether a boy remembers and can reproduce the original Latin; for the translation is so literal that a boy who has carefully studied what he has had to construe ought to find little or no difficulty in turning back the English, as he holds the crib alone in his hand, into the very words of Horace. Of course, reasonable time would have to be allowed for reflection; but more good would thus be effected than is to be obtained from gabbling off, as quick as lightning, a few stanzas or lines committed to memory on the principle on which people manage to remember the gibberish of a long-winded charm. It may be interesting to compare a little piece of the prose translation with the corresponding piece of a verse translation which has been favourably spoken of. "Spring of Bandusia" runs the prose, "more clear than glass, worthy of pleasant wine and flowers withal, to-morrow shalt thou be presented with a kid, whose brow that heaves with budding horns designs both love and battles. In vain! for to honour thee he shall with crimson blood dye thy cold streams, he, the offspring of the playful herd." The verse runs:—

Fountain, of Bandusia hight,
More than glassy mirror bright,
Fairest flowers and sweetest wine
Are but rightful meed of thine;
And to-morrow I will be
Donor of a kid to thee,
On whose forehead budding out
Little horns begin to sprout,
Tokens vain of idle dreams—
Deeds of love and warlike schemes—
For the little wanton's blood
Red shall dye thine icy flood.

It should be observed that in the prose translation "to honour thee" and "thy" are the somewhat exuberant rendering of a Latin dative case. A most instructive, agreeable, and useful introduction, a number of scholarly and illustrative notes, and an index enhance the value of the volume.

No lover of the ancient classics should voluntarily miss the pleasure to be derived from *Studies of the Greek Poets*, by John Addington Symonds (Smith, Elder, and Co.). It may be that the first chapter, in which "the periods of Greek literature" form the subject of discourse, and the last chapter, in which "the genius of Greek art" is discussed, bear an unpleasant resemblance to the laboured productions that do constant duty in the lecture-room; but the intermediate chapters, ten in number, are charming. The author is enthusiastic, and considers it necessary to apologise for a certain extravagance of expression into which he seems conscious of having been occasionally betrayed; but though he has undoubtedly used strong language here and there, one is grateful to him for having warmed to his work, and for having adopted a tone which is calculated to re-awaken the slumbering sympathies of those to whom his theme was once tolerably familiar, and to stimulate the curiosity and the interest of those to whom he offers a new means of intellectual culture. Nowhere else, at any rate in the same compass, would it be easy to find so complete and so attractive an exposition of all that has made the name of Empedocles immortal, of the peculiarities that distinguish the "Gnomic poets" of Greece, and of the circumstances connected with the introduction of the Iambic metre which Archilochus appropriated and employed to such deadly purpose. Of the lyric poets, and especially Pindar; of the tragic poets, and especially (so far as a hearty vindication goes) Euripides; of ancient and modern comedy, especially the comedy of Aristophanes; of the idyllic poets, and especially Theocritus; and of what is known as the Greek Anthology, the author has written in a manner which not only proves his own scholarship, taste, and judgment, but also provides his readers with a treasury of instruction and delights. The chapter entitled "The Idyllists" is particularly refreshing; and, if they have ever before been treated of with equally artistic and graceful appreciation, the book in which that treatment is to be found must have hitherto been carefully kept in the back-ground. The bits of translation are of very unequal merit; but some are very well chosen from various translators or paraphrasers, and some are admirably executed by the author himself.

To the student and the scholar a treat will be afforded by *The Tragedies of Aeschylus*, by E. H. Plumptre, M.A. (Strachan

and Co.). It is probable, also, that those who are neither students nor scholars may extract considerable pleasure from the "Life of Aeschylus," which is prefixed and from the "rhymed choruses" which are appended to the main contents of the volume. It were rash, however, to assert that any reader, who has neither the student's anxiety to know how a passage ought to be rendered, nor the scholar's curiosity to see how a passage can be rendered, is likely to be absorbed by even so masterly a translation. To one who knows the difficulties it will often appear marvellous that the translator should have grappled so successfully with appalling obstacles, should have been able to combine so much brevity with so much intelligibility, and should have in the choruses so ingeniously imitated the rhythmical construction; but to one who knows not the difficulties it is not unlikely often to occur that there is something unpleasantly peculiar about the English, and that the verse is afflicted with a decided lameness. It is almost impossible, especially in the dialogue, to so arrange the words of the translation as to reproduce the musical cadence with which the original must almost certainly have fallen upon a Greek ear. It is well understood that even Milton is more praised than read, and neglect of him is partly and reasonably attributed to the frequently alien structure of his language and his versification; and in such a version of a Greek tragedian as is here noticed the objection felt in the case of Milton cannot fail to apply with far more force. Popular, then, the translation has little chance of becoming; but by a chosen few it will, no doubt, not only be read and admired, but kept in a place of honour for the reference which, if only for its valuable notes, will be constantly and profitably made to it.

Not much in the way of mere literature, but very much indeed in the way of such books as people delight to read, and remember, and discuss one with another, is *Monographs, Personal and Social*, by Lord Houghton (John Murray). It contains more or less interesting reminiscences of Suleiman Pacha, Alexander von Humboldt, Cardinal Wiseman, Walter Savage Landor, "those Miss Berrys who have been running all over Europe ever since the time of Louis Quatorze," Harriet Lady Ashburton, the Rev. Sydney Smith, and Heinrich Heine; and there are four portraits to assist the imaginations of persons who are fain to wonder what manner of men or women, to look at, other persons may have been. Extremely pleasant as the book is to read, extremely amusing as are some, and extremely touching as are others, of the many anecdotes recorded, it is a question whether a perusal of the pages will, with the majority of readers, increase rather than diminish whatever vague sentiments of admiration may have hitherto been felt for the characters of the personages who are the subjects of the monographs. It is probable, at any rate, that Suleiman Pacha, whose real name was Selvès, who was a Frenchman by birth, and who began life as a midshipman in the French navy, will be regarded, notwithstanding all specious representations to the contrary, as having decidedly earned the name of renegade and as having been a somewhat superior sort of Dugald Dalgetty; that the conduct of even Alexander von Humboldt will seem to call, in some small respects, for explanation and defence, and meet with rather lame ones; that Cardinal Wiseman will appear not to have been proof against the weakness which lures men on to sonnet-writing, quite against the grain; that Walter Savage Landor, though a most elegant scholar and poet, will be considered to have been an overbearing bully, impatient of contradiction, a very disagreeable man to differ from, and one who might have been improved had he been obliged to work for his living; that the Rev. Sydney Smith will be suspected of having been undeniably regardless of his personal comforts and ungenerously and perversely intolerant of competitors in his own line of art, the art of brilliant and witty conversation or composition; and that Heinrich Heine will run a risk of being set down as an afflicted indeed, as well as a wonderfully gifted, but at the same time an egotistical, a self-conscious, a bilious, and a malignant being. And yet, partly from the translations which the author's competent powers have enabled him to furnish, and partly from the weird nature revealed, there is more fascination about the monograph relating to Heine than about any other. One may even feel a kind of pity for him; but, if pity be akin to love, it is not very closely connected with respect. It is curious that the idea of a prose translation of Heine's poems should have seemed to the lady to whom he himself suggested it impracticable. Of course Heine's own vanity would have prevented him from ever dreaming that he could be passably rendered into verse; but, when we recollect what grand English prose has been made in our Bible out of Hebrew poetry, it strikes us as just possible that English prose might be found capable of doing approximate justice to the muse of Heinrich Heine. And we may quote a more modern instance than the Bible. Horace, with whom Heine shares just the one peculiarity of being the despair of versifying translators, was at least attempted, some years ago, in French prose by M. Jules Janin, if memory may be trusted, and has certainly been very lately turned into English prose by Messrs. Lonsdale and Lee for Messrs. Macmillan's "Globe" edition of various works; so that there was no occasion to be startled at the mere notion of putting Heine into prose. As for the monographs referring to the Berrys and to Lady Ashburton, they will, perhaps, be voted more novel and refreshing than any of the rest.

If only one had an abundance of time to spare and an unlimited supply of the best cigars (say Upman's brand) to smoke, few things would be more delightful than to spend the requisite number of hours in a thorough investigation of every proposition advanced, and every "various reading" suggested, in *Caliban; The Missing Link*, by Daniel Wilson, LL.D. (Macmillan and Co.); for a study which should involve the agreeable necessity of reading a play, or many plays, of Shakespeare by the light of Darwinian speculations, and with an eye to revision of the Shakespearean text, could not fail to prove most attractive and absorbing. It is, from a certain point of view, creditable to Canada and flattering to the mother country that a Canadian professor should have devoted no small amount of original thought, acquired knowledge, and subtle ingenuity to a consideration of the wonderful manner in which Shakespeare unconsciously "anticipates and satisfies the most startling problem of the nineteenth century," inseparable from the honoured name of Darwin, and to a conscientious attempt at rehabilitation, in the cases of two plays, of Shakespeare's text; but it is doubtful whether the game was worth the candle, and whether conjecture unsupported by indisputable authority had not already been employed, even to nauseousness, on unintelligible or unsatisfactory lines in Shakespeare's plays. Apes still exist, and are visible to the naked eye; Caliban and other creatures of a poet's imagination do not and are not; and, consequently, between ourselves and our simian ancestors there is at present a hiatus, which cannot be quite unexceptionably filled up by any number of shadowy creations nowhere to be found save in the works of the omniscient and prescient Shakespeare or of somebody else. Nevertheless, the "missing link" is, no doubt, a subject of profound curiosity; and it is treated of by

the Canadian professor in a way which leads to many interesting and cognate inquiries, not to be disregarded by those who, as was observed above, have plenty of leisure.

There is enough of adventure and excitement to be found in the big volume, entitled *The Lion and the Elephant*, by Charles John Andersson, author of "Lake Ngami," &c.; edited by L. Lloyd, author of "Field Sports of the North of Europe," &c. (Hurst and Blackett); and there is, no doubt, a great deal in it of such information as will be acceptable to the naturalist and the sportsman. It cannot be denied, however, that the proportion between what is given at secondhand and what is related from personal experience and observation is not so much, as regards quantity as well as quality, in favour of the latter as it might have been expected to be. The whole number of pages is 386; and if the liberal quotations made from Gordon Cumming's, Jules Gérard's, Delegorgue's, Sir Samuel Baker's, and many another traveller's and sportsman's narratives or diaries or friendly letters were deducted, that number would be very considerably reduced. But perhaps that fact, though it may detract a little from the credit due to the author—now, alas! no more—will not interfere with the delight which nine readers out of every ten to whom lions and elephants are a care will derive from the book. It is sad to relate that the author's personal acquaintance with lions did not permit him to indorse what has been reported of their magnanimity. He came to the conclusion that any gentleman who felt inclined to put their noble forbearance to the test would do well to previously ascertain whether they had or had not already dined; and if not, to defer an interview until "after dinner." Nor, on the other hand, had he found reason to believe in the cowardice attributed by some writers to lions; he, on the contrary, came to the conclusion that any enterprising man who should go out into the jungle for the purpose of trying upon the king of beasts the effect of the human eye (unless it were glancing along a gun-barrel) would return home, if at all, with his confidence greatly shaken in the lion-taming properties of that useful and sometimes ornamental but not particularly defensive or deterrent organ. The author, from what he knew, and it was more than a little, about elephants, was not led to wholly entertain the popular idea of them as harmless, good-natured, patient, conciliatory animals, rather glad than otherwise to employ their gigantic selves as beasts of burden; but then he looked upon them from the sportsman's point of view, and to the sportsman the elephant "is the most formidable of all the beasts, the lion not excepted, that roam the African wilds; and few there are, who make the pursuit of him a profession, that do not, sooner or later, come to grief of some kind." It can scarcely be wondered at that the elephant, if he be as sagacious as many suppose, and if he can compare notes with his fellows, should feel that he has a grievance against the whole race of those gentlemen who frequently send him off, with a bullet in his head, or his shoulder, or his hinder-quarters, to die like a dog; and it is when we reflect upon the number of merely wounded animals left to die a lingering and horribly painful death in their places of concealment that we are almost ashamed to be so intensely interested in these thrilling stories of sport.

It is impossible to say how many thousands of persons will indorse the statement that the public resemble Oliver Twist to the extent of "asking for more" information about Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and how many thousands hold that the public would prefer by this time to wipe up the blood and tears and "say no more about it;" but as many thousands as there are belonging to the former category should not omit to read and recommend *Recollections of a Page at the Court of Louis XVI.* by Felix, Count de France d'Hézecques; edited, from the French by Charlotte M. Yonge (Hurst and Blackett). And the book is the more worthy of being read and recommended for the very reason that the incidents involving "blood and tears" are not dwelt upon at anything like the length, or described with anything like the detail and morbid gusto, that might have been expected. Indeed, there is more of amusement than of anything else to be derived from the bulky volume. The "page" is amusing, both intentionally and, particularly, unintentionally. Nothing could be more ludicrously and pantaloonishly grotesque than the way in which he treats the character and conduct of General Lafayette, unless it be the way in which he writes of "states-general," and the way in which he unconsciously betrays the fact that he was one of those high-born gentry who show how the originally grand spirit of feudal loyalty may get watered down in a long series of noble families until it becomes hardly distinguishable from the flunkeyism of Jeunes de la Plush. One of the most interesting chapters is that in which an account is given of the discipline undergone by the pages at the Court of Louis XVI., not according to rules established by the King or his officers, but according to tradition and custom handed down and prevailing amongst the boys themselves; and it is very aptly remarked in the preface that the system resembles to a remarkable degree that which is prevalent at our large public schools in the present day. One is not much impressed by the personal description given of Louis XVI.: he was, it seems, bashful, corpulent (though his corpulence, in the opinion of the "page," gave him "dignity of carriage"), and vigorous; he waddled, after the fashion of Bourbons, in walking; he had "well-formed but very thick legs;" his teeth were irregular, so that his laugh was ungraceful; he had light-coloured or colourless eyes, and he was so short-sighted as to have "no openness in his glance;" he was given to practical jokes; he was devoted to hunting, though he was a bad rider and got rid of any horse "that transgressed with him;" and, after hunting, he would get so tired and sleepy and stiff in the legs, and incapable of readily mounting the stairs, that his own servants would consider him drunk, an opinion which the world was not slow to adopt. That the King had the Royal gift of strength would appear from an anecdote, in which we are told that there was in a certain chamber a shovel "so heavy that it took a strong man to hold it out at arm's length," and yet the Most Christian King would win the respect of his pages and promote the welfare of his people by performing "this feat with a little page standing on the shovel as well." In fact, it appears that if Louis XVI. had been placed by Providence in the station of life of a gamekeeper, or of the "strong man" who, with one end of a pole held firmly against his stomach, bears aloft his whole family clinging to the other, he would most likely have died in his bed, and left behind him the character of a worthy paterfamilias, tolerably successful in his calling. As it was, he has left behind him the reputation of having been "the wrong man in the right place," for he rightfully inherited what he was unfitted to manage, and of having been a lamentable instance of the tragic manner in which the sins of fathers are sometimes visited upon children. But, however that may be, the "page" gives some most entertaining sketches of what he saw, heard, and experienced at the Court; although, as he was only twelve years old when he "took office," and was "in office" no more than six years, it is reasonable to suppose that his "recollections" were fundamentally but those of a boy and were submitted to a process of subsequent reflection. The volume is quite a marvel of misprinting.

There is excellent reading in *Political Women*, by Sutherland Menzies (Henry S. King and Co.). Of course such a work must be a selection; or else one might go back, if no further, to the famous Deborah, who "judged Israel" in the days of Barak; and certainly to "Madame Anne," daughter of Louis XI. of France, and others. But the author has chosen, for more or less cogent reasons, to begin from the seventeenth century; and in an "introduction" he has explained at great length, if not in a perfectly satisfactory and conclusive manner, why his two well-stocked volumes—whether they are or are not to be followed at a future time by others—cannot justly be taxed with an exhibition of the arbitrary spirit of selection as regards the few but important "political women" whose careers it has seemed good to him to depict. The chief luminaries have, of course, their satellites; and therefore, if it be briefly stated that the "political women" with whom the author has dealt upon the present occasion scarcely amount in number to half a dozen, the statement must be taken with the modification just implied. The first name mentioned is that of the celebrated Madame de Longueville, who was born in 1619; the last is that of the imperious Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who was born in 1660; and between the two occur many other names, including those of Louise Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, popularly known amongst the islanders disdainful of French pronunciation as Mrs. Curl, and of Madame des Ursins, of whom St. Simon remarked, "she reigned in Spain, and her history deserves to be written." Such books necessarily contain much that is mere stale repetition; but when they are put together, as seems to have been the case in this instance, after a great deal of research, and, certainly, in an attractive style, the reader may repress all feelings of repugnance, and may even calculate upon becoming acquainted with "things not generally known." The great charm of such books is that they impress historical facts upon the mind in the most fascinating manner; most prominent are the figures of fair women beguiling gallant gentlemen; around them all sorts of exciting incidents are taking place; and from every nook and corner comes the insinuating tale of scandal. Our author, however, appears to have had in view an object, which is happily timed in one respect but by no means in another; he would warn women against the political arena, and, although they now more than ever require the warning, they are now less than ever, one would say, disposed to take it. Gratitude requires a statement to the effect that there is not only an index, but an index to each volume.

Cheery, anecdotal, and chatty, to an extent not to be surprised from its very solid exterior appearance, is the large volume entitled *From the Thames to the Tamar*: by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange (Hurst and Blackett). The voice of wisdom that has been for so many centuries crying out at the corners of the streets, with no man to regard it, seems to find an echo in the short preface, in which regretful allusion is made to the pertinacity wherewith English people troop abroad, to the neglect of their own beautiful and unexplored country. However, the reverend gentleman who is so laudably desirous of recommending his own land to further notice and of dissuading his compatriots from giving way to the craze of running over the seas just to get up at a given signal, as schoolboys at the morning-bell, and to rush out for a sunrise on the Rigi or for something far less glorious, does not devote himself in his book, so much as might have been expected or, perhaps, desired, to the panorama provided by nature for those who should follow his track; he rather inclines to historical, biographical, and archaeological reminiscences, and, sooth to say, writes a little after the fashion in which a guide might be supposed to address a cockney. From London to Herne Bay, and thence to Plymouth, by the route he adopted, is a trip which, one would imagine, might have offered opportunities of calling attention more frequently than attention has been called to something, in the way of picturesque scenery or desirable abode, or the like, such as could not be rummaged out of an English History and an ordinary guide-book. Nor is the reader likely to care much whether a young lady, belonging to the author's party, "tripped down with the lightness of a mountain nymph;" or whether a certain colonel, who had served in the Peninsula, showed the effect of early discipline by "unfolding his napkin as the soup appeared;" or whether, in fact, anybody unknown did anything quite usual. It may also occur to nine persons out of ten that it was scarcely necessary nowadays to append to some remarks touching the ruins of St. Martin's Priory at Dover a notice explaining the origin of the once favourite, though vulgar, expression, "My eye and Betty Martin." Nevertheless, the book is calculated to raise a desire of making the same excursion as the author made and of having his volume for a companion.

Under the suggestive title of *Silverland* (Chapman and Hall), the author of "Guy Livingstone" has written, as he might be counted upon to write, a very readable book about Transatlantic matters in general and mines and miners in particular. Whether his volume be or be not such as a practical miner and man of business would consider full of useful information, it were perilous to declare offhand; but it may be safely asserted that, regarded as a mere narrative of travel, enlivened by occasional anecdotes and interspersed with facts relating to operations conducted into the bowels of the ore-producing earth, the work is entitled to fair rank amongst publications of the kind. It is curious to notice how the author's Southern proclivities appear to have become modified; and he bears witness that a similar modification has tempered the views of those who were in days gone by the most frantic amongst the singers of "Maryland, my Maryland." The author's somewhat high and mighty manner and somewhat stilted and pretentious style may sometimes provoke a smile; but you look for them in him just as you expect a clank and a swagger in a Life Guardsman on foot.

Mr. Walter, M.P., on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the new chapel at Reading School, yesterday week, spoke strongly on the importance of combining religious with secular instruction.

We learn from the *Morning Post* that a Treasury circular has been issued to all the public departments forbidding, under penalty of dismissal, civil servants of the Crown from communicating official information within their cognisance to the press. "My Lords" have at the same time transmitted a form of declaration to be signed by the employés to the effect that they will observe the rule.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Artillery Association will be held at Shoeburyness, from the 4th to the 9th inst. It is understood that the competitions will exhibit the capabilities of the 40-pounder Armstrong gun and the 64-pounder converted Palliser gun. As the entries are from all parts of the kingdom, the meeting may be regarded as really national. Prominent amongst the prizes are those offered by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the association itself, and Sir Richard Wallace. Colonel Chermside, R.A., will have command of the camp; and Brigadier-General Sir J. M. Adye, K.C.B., will preside at the distribution of prizes, on the 9th.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD WOLVERTON.

The Right Hon. George Carr Glyn, Baron Wolverton, of Wolverton, Bucks, died, on the 24th ult., at his residence, 1, Upper Eccleston-street. His Lordship was born April 27, 1797, the fourth son of the late Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., of Gaunts, in the county of Dorset, Lord Mayor of London in 1798, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Plumtree, Esq., M.P., of Fredville, Kent. After receiving his

education at Westminster School, he entered his father's banking-house, in Lombard-street, and rose eventually to be senior partner of the well-known firm of Glyn, Mills, Halifax, and Co. He was many years chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and a governor of Harrow School. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament by Kendal, and continued to represent that constituency until 1868. In the following year, on Dec. 14, he was raised to the Peerage, taking his title from the station of Wolverton, on the railway with which he had been so long connected. Lord Wolverton married, March 13, 1823, Marianne, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., M.P., of Taplow House, Bucks, and granddaughter of St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile, and by her had nine sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, George Grenfell, who succeeds, as second Lord Wolverton, M.P. for Shaftesbury since 1857, is Joint-Secretary of the Treasury, and, as such, popularly known as "the whip." He was born Feb. 10, 1824, and married, June 22, 1848, to Georgina Maria, daughter of the Rev. George Tuffnell, of Uffington, Berks.

SIR F. D. ASTLEY, BART.

Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, second Baronet, of Everleigh, Wilts, died at Eastleigh, Wilts, on the 23rd ult. He was born Nov. 5, 1805, the only son of Sir John Dugdale Astley, of Everleigh, M.P., who was created a Baronet Aug. 15, 1821, and died Jan. 19, 1842. This family of Astley represents in the male line the senior branch of the noble House of Astley. The Baronet whose decease we record was J.P. and D.L. for Wilts, lord of the manor of Everleigh, and patron of three livings. Sir Francis married, Nov. 26, 1826, Emma Dorothea, fourth daughter of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., and by her, who died Dec. 9, 1872, leaves six sons and four daughters. The eldest son and successor, now Sir

John Dugdale Astley, third Baronet, of Everleigh, late Lieutenant-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards, was born Feb. 19, 1828, and married, May 22, 1858, to Eleanor Blanche, only child of Thomas Corbett, Esq., of Elsham Hall, county of Lincoln.

MR. JONATHAN HENN, Q.C.

Jonathan Henn, Esq., Q.C., died, on the 22nd ult., at Clifton Villa, Bray, in the county of Dublin, aged eighty-four. This able and eloquent lawyer, called to the Irish Bar in 1811 and made King's Counsel in 1835, stood for several years in the foremost rank of his profession, not only as a powerful advocate, but also as a most learned and accomplished lawyer. His last great effort was in the O'Connell prosecution, 1843. Soon after, although in the zenith of his fame, he retired from active practice, and became Chairman of the county of Donegal. Mr. Jonathan Henn was second son of William Henn, a Master in Chancery in Ireland, by Susanna, his wife, sister of Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart., of Lipscombe Park, Bucks.

CIVIL-LIST PENSIONS.

An official list has recently been published of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1873, and charged upon the civil list. The following were granted on Dec. 20, 1872:—

Mrs. Sarah Gordon, in consideration of the services of her late husband, as inventor of iron lighthouses, £50.

Miss Eliza Keightley, in consideration of the valuable assistance which she rendered to her brother, Mr. Thomas Keightley, in the course of his historical studies, and of her own destitute condition, to commence from Nov. 5, 1872, inclusive, being the day following the death of her brother, to whom a civil-list pension was granted of £100 a year in 1855, £50.

Mrs. Louisa Chesney, widow of General Chesney, in consideration of the services of her husband in connection with the Euphrates expedition in 1835, £100.

Mr. William Gibbs Rogers, in recognition of his services as a wood-carver, £50.

Mr. Alexander Bain, in recognition of his scientific services as inventor of electric clocks and other instruments, £80.

In the present year the following grants were made:—

Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley, in recognition of his musical talents, £100.

Miss Martha Charters Somerville, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the natural sciences by her late mother, Mrs. Somerville, £50.

Miss Mary Charlotte Somerville, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the natural sciences by her late mother, Mrs. Somerville, £50.

Mr. Frederick Louisa Knowles, widow, in consideration of the heroic conduct of her husband, Captain Knowles, on the occasion of the loss of the Northfleet, £50.

Mrs. Mary Ann Munday, widow; Mrs. Sarah Ransom, widow; and Miss Mary Jane Waghorn, in consideration of the services of their brother, Lieutenant Waghorn, in connection with the opening of the overland route to India, and of their own destitute circumstances, £25.

Mr. Edward Masson, in consideration of his services to classical literature, £100.

Mr. William Mann, in consideration of the time and labour which he has devoted to the service of astronomy, whereby his health has become seriously impaired, £50.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, widow of the Rev. J. Williams, formerly Rector of Llanymawddwy, in consideration of the value of her husband's Celtic and archaeological researches, £50.

Mrs. Agnes Moir, widow, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Dr. Moir, in connection with medicine, and of her own destitute condition, £45.

Dr. David Livingstone, Consul in the Interior of Africa, &c., in consideration of the value of his discoveries in Central Africa, £300.

Total, £1200.

Mr. Stansfeld was to have presided, on Thursday week, at the annual distribution of prizes on board the training-ship Goliath, but his place had to be taken by Mr. Barringer, vice-chairman of the Hackney District Board. Captain Bourchier's report stated that the number of boys now on board was 372. During the past year 161 had been sent to sea. The Holborn Union has tried a new experiment, in putting sixteen of its boys on board fishing-smacks, but there are misgivings as to the result among the authorities on board the Goliath.

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